

THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY

VOL. XXIV.

RIO DE JANEIRO, DECEMBER 27TH, 1898.

NUMBER 52

WILSON, SONS & CO. (LIMITED)

2, RUA DE S. PEDRO,
RIO DE JANEIRO.

AGENTS OF THE

Pacific Steam Navigation Company
Steamers "Savill" & "Albion" Co., Ltd.
The New Zealand Shipping Co., Ltd.
The Haver Line of Steamers

Repairs to Ships and Machinery

Having large workshops and efficient plant are in a position to undertake repairs of all descriptions to ships and machinery

Coal.—Wilson, Sons & Co., Limited, have depôts at St. Vincent, (Cape Verde), Montevideo, La Plata and at the chief Brazil Ports, and, among others, supply coal under contract, at Rio, to:

The Brazilian Government;
Her Britannic Majesty's Government;
The Transatlantic Steamship Companies;
The New Zealand Shipping Companies,
&c., &c.

Coal.—Large stocks of the best Cardiff steam Coal always kept in Rio depôts on Conception Island.

Tug Boats always ready for service.

Cargo Lighters.—ditto.

Ballast supplied to ships.

Establishments: Wilson, Sons & Co., Limited, London, Cardiff, St. Vincent, (Cape Verde), Rio, Bahia, Pernambuco, Santos, S. Paulo, Montevideo, Buenos Aires and La Plata.

KING, FERREIRA & CO.

Successors to H. R. CASSELS & CO.

11, Rua 1ª de Março, RIO DE JANEIRO.

11, Rua da Quitanda, SÃO PAULO.

Importers and Agents for Manufacturers.

Further Agencies, suitable to their lines of business—Hardware, Domestic goods, Specialities, etc., etc.—are respectfully solicited.

J. G. V. MENDES

CONTRACTOR TO H. B. M.'S SHIPS ETC., ETC

Provision Merchant,

Shipping Grocer and General dealer.

1 - Praça 15 de Novembro - 1

LATE PALACE SQUARE

RIO DE JANEIRO

RELOJOARIA DA BOLSA.

IMPORTERS OF

Registering Clocks for watchmen,
Clocks for steam engines,
Clocks for travellers,
Wall clocks and Regulators,
Clocks for towers and public edifices,
Watches of gold, silver and metal, for ladies and gentlemen
Alarm Clocks

English, French and German spoken.

Repairs made on all descriptions of clocks and watches.

F. KRUSSMAN & Co.

RUA DO OUVIDOR 32

QUAYLE, DAVIDSON & Co.

119 Rua da Quitanda

Caixa no Correio 16

COMMISSION MERCHANTS & IMPORTERS

Receive orders for all descriptions of Merchandise from Europe and the United States of America.

SPECIAL TERMS FOR:

BROOKS LOCOMOTIVES,

BRIDGE WORK OF THE UNION BRIDGE CO.,

and all Railway supplies, both European and American.

BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS, PHILADELPHIA, PENN.

(Established, 1831.)

BURNHAM, WILLIAMS & Co., Proprietors.

These locomotive engines are adapted to every variety of service, and are built accurately to standard gauges and templates. Like parts of different engines of same class perfectly interchangeable.

Passenger and Freight Locomotives, Mine Locomotives, Narrow Gauge Locomotives, Steam Street Cars, etc., etc.

Electric Locomotives and Plant for Electric Railways by the Baldwin Westinghouse Combination.

All work thoroughly guaranteed.

Illustrated catalogue furnished on application of customers.

Sole Agents in Brazil: Norton, Megaw & Co. L'd.

No. 58, RUA PRIMEIRO DE MARÇO, Rio de Janeiro.

THE ALLISON MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

Philadelphia, Penn.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Every description of Freight Cars for broad and narrow gauge Railways.

Sole Agents in Brazil:

Norton, Megaw & Co., L'd.

A COMPANHIA DE FIAÇÃO E TECIDOS SÃO FELIX,

RIO DE JANEIRO.

Sole Agents:

Norton Megaw & Co., L'd.

58, Rua 1ª de Março,
RIO DE JANEIRO.

JOHN L. BISSET

124, Rua da Quitanda,

Rio de Janeiro.

Importer,

and General Commission Merchant.

Receives Consignments

P. O. Box No. 8

THE HARLAN AND HOLLINGSWORTH COMPANY.

Wilmington, Del.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Every description of Passenger Cars for broad and narrow gauge Railways.

Special attention given to the Sectional Construction of Carriages for shipment to Foreign Railways.

Sole Agents in Brazil:

Norton, Megaw & Co., L'd.

THE WESTINGHOUSE AIR BRAKE COMPANY.

PITTSBURG, PA., U. S. A.

MANUFACTURERS OF THE

Westinghouse Automatic Brake

The Westinghouse Automatic Brake is now in use on 20,000 locomotives and over 500,000 freight cars, besides in general use on passenger cars.

The Westinghouse Air Brake Co. are prepared to fill orders for one to one thousand sets of Air Brakes for Freight Cars at one hour's notice.

For further information apply to their

Sole representatives in Brazil:

Norton Megaw & Co. L'd.

58, Primeiro de Março,

Rio de Janeiro

AMERICAN Bank Note Company,

78 to 86 TRINITY PLACE,
NEW YORK.

Business Founded 1795.

Incorporated under Laws of the State of New York, 1856.

Reorganized 1870.

ENGRAVERS AND PRINTERS OF
BONDS, POSTAGE & REVENUE STAMPS,
LEGAL TENDER AND NATIONAL BANK
NOTES OF THE UNITED STATES; and for
Foreign Governments.

* ENGRAVING AND PRINTING,
BANK NOTES, SHARE CERTIFICATES, BONDS
FOR GOVERNMENTS AND CORPORATIONS,
DRAFTS, CHECKS, BILLS OF EXCHANGE,
STAMPS, &c., in the finest and most artistic style
* FROM STEEL PLATES.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL OF THE BEST QUALITY
SPECIAL PAPERS MANUFACTURED EXCLUSIVELY FOR
USE OF THE COMPANY.

* SAFETY COLORED. SAFETY PAPERS.

Work Executed in Fireproof Buildings.

LITHOGRAPHIC AND TYPE PRINTING.

RAILWAY TICKETS OF IMPROVED STYLES.

Show Cards, Labels, Calendars.

JAMES MACDONOUGH, President.

AUG. D. SHEPARD, Vice President.

THEO. M. FREELAND, Sec'y and Treas.

JNO. McCURRIER, Ass't Sec'y.

J. K. MYERS, Ass't Treas.

V. A. WENCESLAU GUIMARÃES & Co.

WINE MERCHANTS.

Importers of

Porto, Douro and Lisbon wines of the best qualities in bottles, or in casks, and moreover the private marks of the house.

Sole Agents for

BLANDY BROTHERS & Co.,

Exporters of Madeira Wines

G. PELLEUX & Co.,

Bordeaux,

Exporters of Bordeaux Wines

E. REMY MARTIN & Co.,

Exporters of Cognac

Dealers in

Burgundy, Rhine and Mosel wines, Sherries, Champagne

Cognacs and Liqueurs of the best brands.

Rua da Apanhega, 83.

THE BRAZILIAN CONTRACTS CORPORATION LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: — 8 Great Winchester St. London.

AGENCY IN RIO DE JANEIRO

49, RUA DO HOSPIÇO, 1st floor.

Telegraphic Address: — Brazilian — Rio.

Executes contracts and furnishes material for railways water and gasworks, edifices and all other works; sells and imports machines and utensils for agriculture or any other branch of industry; imports merchandise of any and every description; constructs ships, launches, lighters, tow boats, etc.; exports and accepts domestic produce on consignment.

All communications should be addressed to

The Brazilian Contracts Corporation, Ltd.

CARLOS F. HARGREAVES,

Resident Director.

THE BRAZILIAN COAL COMPANY, LIMITED.

Representatives of

CORY BROTHERS & Co., Ltd.

of Cardiff and London

Colliery Proprietors.

Coal Depots in all the principal ports of the world. A constant and fresh supply of Cory & Merthyr Steam Coal always in stock.

Free delivery at reasonable prices.

Tugboats always ready for service.

Engineering Works.

Repairs to Ships, Launches, Machinery, Lighters, etc. effected with the utmost possible dispatch.

OFFICES:

Edifício da Bolsa, Salas 26 and 27

Entrance: Rua Gen. Camara.

Depot: ILHA DOS FERREIROS

P. O. Box 774

RUA DO OUVIDOR 46 a 48

papers, etc., also of left-off clothing, will be gratefully received at the Mission, or at No. 27, Cathedral.

public with adulterated food. — *Buenos Aires Herald*.

Now that the figures relating to the expenditure of the United States in the late conflict with Spain are in the hands of the most patriotic American will realise that war is a costly luxury. During many months it cost the United States three guineas *per* every soldier of the clock, and every revolution of the hour hand found the country nearly £137,000 the poorer. Roughly, it cost America as much to wreak her vengeance on Spain as it costs our government to rule the Empire. More exactly, the war absorbed money (to say nothing of blood) at the rate of £100,000,000 a year, or as much gold as her entire army could carry with comfort, or as would outweigh an army of 10,480 men. Some of the items of this stupendous bill are full of interest. For instance every time a gun was discharged £500 vanished in smoke, while to fire the smaller guns cost from £40 to £700 a shot.—*Daily Mail*, London.

—Though Bahia Blanca is much overrated on account of the puffs given by papers whose owners have interests there, it certainly excels in villainy. About fifty leading macaroni manufacturers, grocers, and restaurant keepers have been fined for poisoning the public with adulterated food. — *Buenos Aires Herald.*

Banks.

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.

Capital..... £ 1,000,000
 Capital paid up..... " 750,000
 Reserve fund..... " 600,000

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO
10, Rua da Alfandega

Draws on Head Office and the following Branches and Agencies:

LISBON, OPORTO, PARA,
 PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, SANTOS, SAO PAULO,
 CAMPINAS, RIO GRANDE DO SUL,
 PELOTAS, PORTO ALEGRE, MONTVIDEO,
 BUENOS AIRES, ROSARIO DE SANTA FE, AND
 NEW YORK.

Also on:

Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., LONDON.
 Messrs. Mallet Frères & Co., PARIS.
 Messrs. Schroder & Co., J. H. Schroder & Co.,
 nachf. HAMBURG.
 Messrs. Joh. Berenberg, Gossler & Co., HAMBURG.
 Messrs. Granet Brown & Co., GENOA.

BRASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND.

Established in Hamburg on 16th December,
 1887 by the Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft
 in Berlin and the Norddeutsche Bank in Ham-
 burg, Hamburg.

Capital..... 10,000,000 Marks.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO.

Branch-offices in São Paulo and Santos

Draws on:
 Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft, Berlin
 Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Hamburg
 M. A. von Rothschild, Berlin
 and correspondents.

N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London
 N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London
 District Banking Company Limited, London
 Union Bank of London, Limited, London
 Wm. Brandt & Sons & Co., London.

Crédit Lyonnais, Paris and branches
 Heine & Co., Paris
 Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris
 Lazard Frères & Co., Paris
 De Neuville & Co., Paris.

Banco Lisbon, Agores and other
 points.
 and any other countries.
 Opens accounts current.
 Pays interest on deposits for a certain time.
 Executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks,
 shares, etc., and transacts every description of bank
 business.

Petersen-Thiel,
Directors.

THE LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED.

LONDON: Finsbury Street, E. C.

PARIS: 16, Rue Halévy.

Rio de Janeiro:

No. 21, Rua da Alfandega.

Authorized by Decree No. 591, of 17th October, 1891

Subscribed capital..... £ 1,500,000
 Realised do..... " 900,000
 Reserve fund..... " 1,000,000

BRANCHES:

Paris, 16, rue Halévy, Pernambuco, Pará, Buenos
 Aires, Montevideo, Rosario, Mendoza and Paysandú.

DRAWS ON:-

London and County Banking Co., Ltd.—LONDON.
 Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas.—PARIS.
 Banco de Portugal, and agencies.—PORTUGAL.
 And on all the chief cities of Europe.

Also on:

Brown Brothers & Co.—NEW YORK.
 First National Bank of Chicago.—CHICAGO.

THE BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 2 A, MOORGATE ST.
LONDON E. C.

Capital..... £ 1,000,000
 Idem paid up..... " 500,000
 Reserve fund..... " 300,000

Office in Rio de Janeiro:

31 A, Rua 1º de Março

Branches at

S. PAULO, SANTOS, BAHIA, PARA, MONTEVIDEO,
 BUENOS AIRES AND ROSARIO.

Agencies at Pernambuco, Ceará, Maranhão and
 Rio Grande do Sul.

Draws on its Head Office in London:

The London Joint Stock Bank, Limited,

Messrs. Heine & Co., LONDON.
 Messrs. J. Berenberg Gossler & Co., HAMBURG.

and correspondents in Germany.

Messrs. Roesti & Co., and correspondents in ITALY.

The Bank of New York, N. B. A., NEW YORK.

Receives deposits at notice or for fixed periods and
 transacts every description of banking business.

Receives deposits at notice or for fixed periods and
 transacts every description of banking business.

Receives deposits at notice or for fixed periods and
 transacts every description of banking business.

Receives deposits at notice or for fixed periods and
 transacts every description of banking business.

Receives deposits at notice or for fixed periods and
 transacts every description of banking business.

Receives deposits at notice or for fixed periods and
 transacts every description of banking business.

Receives deposits at notice or for fixed periods and
 transacts every description of banking business.

Receives deposits at notice or for fixed periods and
 transacts every description of banking business.

Receives deposits at notice or for fixed periods and
 transacts every description of banking business.

Receives deposits at notice or for fixed periods and
 transacts every description of banking business.

Receives deposits at notice or for fixed periods and
 transacts every description of banking business.

Receives deposits at notice or for fixed periods and
 transacts every description of banking business.

Receives deposits at notice or for fixed periods and
 transacts every description of banking business.

Receives deposits at notice or for fixed periods and
 transacts every description of banking business.

Receives deposits at notice or for fixed periods and
 transacts every description of banking business.

Receives deposits at notice or for fixed periods and
 transacts every description of banking business.

Receives deposits at notice or for fixed periods and
 transacts every description of banking business.

Receives deposits at notice or for fixed periods and
 transacts every description of banking business.

Receives deposits at notice or for fixed periods and
 transacts every description of banking business.

Receives deposits at notice or for fixed periods and
 transacts every description of banking business.

Receives deposits at notice or for fixed periods and
 transacts every description of banking business.

Receives deposits at notice or for fixed periods and
 transacts every description of banking business.

Receives deposits at notice or for fixed periods and
 transacts every description of banking business.

Receives deposits at notice or for fixed periods and
 transacts every description of banking business.

Receives deposits at notice or for fixed periods and
 transacts every description of banking business.

Receives deposits at notice or for fixed periods and
 transacts every description of banking business.

Receives deposits at notice or for fixed periods and
 transacts every description of banking business.

Receives deposits at notice or for fixed periods and
 transacts every description of banking business.

Receives deposits at notice or for fixed periods and
 transacts every description of banking business.

Receives deposits at notice or for fixed periods and
 transacts every description of banking business.

Receives deposits at notice or for fixed periods and
 transacts every description of banking business.

Receives deposits at notice or for fixed periods and
 transacts every description of banking business.

Receives deposits at notice or for fixed periods and
 transacts every description of banking business.

BANCO DA REPUBLICA DO BRAZIL.

Realized Capital. Rs. 110,150,200\$000

N. B. This capital to be
 reduced to Rs. 100,000,000\$ in accordance with
 the Government's Decree of 8th May 1897.

Reserve Fund. Rs. 19,537,044\$811

Profits in suspense Rs. 9,075,823\$568

on 30th June 1898.

OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO

9, Rua da Alfandega.

Agencies at Pará, Maranhão, Ceará, Pernambuco,
 Bahia, Victoria, Santos, S. Paulo, Desterro,
 Rio Grande do Sul, Porto Alegre, Pelotas.

Draws on:
 Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons,
 London & County Banking Co. Ltd.,
 Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co. Ltd., LONDON.

Messrs. Hottinguer & Co.,
 Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris,
 PARIS.
 Commerz und Diskonto Bank in Hamburg,
 HAMBURG.
 Banco de Portugal, LISBON.

Opens accounts current.
 Pays interest on Deposits for fixed periods.
 Executes orders for purchases and sales of
 stocks, shares, etc., and transacts every
 description of banking business.

Opens accounts current.
 Pays interest on Deposits for fixed periods.
 Executes orders for purchases and sales of
 stocks, shares, etc., and transacts every
 description of banking business.

Opens accounts current.
 Pays interest on Deposits for fixed periods.
 Executes orders for purchases and sales of
 stocks, shares, etc., and transacts every
 description of banking business.

Opens accounts current.
 Pays interest on Deposits for fixed periods.
 Executes orders for purchases and sales of
 stocks, shares, etc., and transacts every
 description of banking business.

Opens accounts current.
 Pays interest on Deposits for fixed periods.
 Executes orders for purchases and sales of
 stocks, shares, etc., and transacts every
 description of banking business.

Opens accounts current.
 Pays interest on Deposits for fixed periods.
 Executes orders for purchases and sales of
 stocks, shares, etc., and transacts every
 description of banking business.

Opens accounts current.
 Pays interest on Deposits for fixed periods.
 Executes orders for purchases and sales of
 stocks, shares, etc., and transacts every
 description of banking business.

Opens accounts current.
 Pays interest on Deposits for fixed periods.
 Executes orders for purchases and sales of
 stocks, shares, etc., and transacts every
 description of banking business.

Opens accounts current.
 Pays interest on Deposits for fixed periods.
 Executes orders for purchases and sales of
 stocks, shares, etc., and transacts every
 description of banking business.

Opens accounts current.
 Pays interest on Deposits for fixed periods.
 Executes orders for purchases and sales of
 stocks, shares, etc., and transacts every
 description of banking business.

Opens accounts current.
 Pays interest on Deposits for fixed periods.
 Executes orders for purchases and sales of
 stocks, shares, etc., and transacts every
 description of banking business.

Opens accounts current.
 Pays interest on Deposits for fixed periods.
 Executes orders for purchases and sales of
 stocks, shares, etc., and transacts every
 description of banking business.

Opens accounts current.
 Pays interest on Deposits for fixed periods.
 Executes orders for purchases and sales of
 stocks, shares, etc., and transacts every
 description of banking business.

Opens accounts current.
 Pays interest on Deposits for fixed periods.
 Executes orders for purchases and sales of
 stocks, shares, etc., and transacts every
 description of banking business.

Opens accounts current.
 Pays interest on Deposits for fixed periods.
 Executes orders for purchases and sales of
 stocks, shares, etc., and transacts every
 description of banking business.

Opens accounts current.
 Pays interest on Deposits for fixed periods.
 Executes orders for purchases and sales of
 stocks, shares, etc., and transacts every
 description of banking business.

Opens accounts current.
 Pays interest on Deposits for fixed periods.
 Executes orders for purchases and sales of
 stocks, shares, etc., and transacts every
 description of banking business.

Opens accounts current.
 Pays interest on Deposits for fixed periods.
 Executes orders for purchases and sales of
 stocks, shares, etc., and transacts every
 description of banking business.

Opens accounts current.
 Pays interest on Deposits for fixed periods.
 Executes orders for purchases and sales of
 stocks, shares, etc., and transacts every
 description of banking business.

Opens accounts current.
 Pays interest on Deposits for fixed periods.
 Executes orders for purchases and sales of
 stocks, shares, etc., and transacts every
 description of banking business.

Opens accounts current.
 Pays interest on Deposits for fixed periods.
 Executes orders for purchases and sales of
 stocks, shares, etc., and transacts every
 description of banking business.

Opens accounts current.
 Pays interest on Deposits for fixed periods.
 Executes orders for purchases and sales of
 stocks, shares, etc., and transacts every
 description of banking business.

Opens accounts current.
 Pays interest on Deposits for fixed periods.
 Executes orders for purchases and sales of
 stocks, shares, etc., and transacts every
 description of banking business.

Opens accounts current.
 Pays interest on Deposits for fixed periods.
 Executes orders for purchases and sales of
 stocks, shares, etc., and transacts every
 description of banking business.

Opens accounts current.
 Pays interest on Deposits for fixed periods.
 Executes orders for purchases and sales of
 stocks, shares, etc., and transacts every
 description of banking business.

Opens accounts current.
 Pays interest on Deposits for fixed periods.
 Executes orders for purchases and sales of
 stocks, shares, etc., and transacts every
 description of banking business.

Opens accounts current.
 Pays interest on Deposits for fixed periods.
 Executes orders for purchases and sales of
 stocks, shares, etc., and transacts every
 description of banking business.

Opens accounts current.
 Pays interest on Deposits for fixed periods.
 Executes orders for purchases and sales of
 stocks, shares, etc., and transacts every
 description of banking business.

Opens accounts current.
 Pays interest on Deposits for fixed periods.
 Executes orders for purchases and sales of
 stocks, shares, etc., and transacts every
 description of banking business.

Opens accounts current.
 Pays interest on Deposits for fixed periods.
 Executes orders for purchases and sales of
 stocks, shares, etc., and transacts every
 description of banking business.

Opens accounts current.
 Pays interest on Deposits for fixed periods.
 Executes orders for purchases and sales of
 stocks, shares, etc., and transacts every
 description of banking business.

Opens accounts current.
 Pays interest on Deposits for fixed periods.
 Executes orders for purchases and sales of
 stocks, shares, etc., and transacts every
 description of banking business.

Opens accounts current.
 Pays interest on Deposits for fixed periods.
 Executes orders for purchases and sales of
 stocks, shares, etc., and transacts every
 description of banking business.

Opens accounts current.
 Pays interest on Deposits for fixed periods.
 Executes orders for purchases and sales of
 stocks, shares, etc., and transacts every
 description of banking business.

Opens accounts current.
 Pays interest on Deposits for fixed periods.
 Executes orders for purchases and sales of
 stocks, shares, etc., and transacts every
 description of banking business.

How I passed the morning is imma-
 terial, but soon after midday I started
 out to spend the afternoon and to take
 my Christmas dinner with some hospita-
 ble friends who lived high up on one
 of the hillsides overlooking the harbor.
 There were no sleigh-bells, nor mufflers,
 nor cold feet about that journey, I assure
 you. The street winds in painful zig-
 zags up the hill, and every step seemed
 to be adding fresh fuel to the internal
 fires which kept my blood at fever heat.
 And who had ever dreamed of perspiring
 like this on Christmas day? Surely,
 not I!

When I reached the end of my jour-
 ney, I was given a fresh linen coat, a
 great palm-leaf fan and an easy chair out
 under the trees. It was a large, ram-
 bling house, with cool, roomy salas and
 long corridors. Behind it lay the wooded
 hillside, below it the bay with its
 magnificent entrance, its islands and
 its curving shore-lines. An unused road-
 way, for there were no houses above
 this, ran around the face of the hill
 behind the house and formed a kind of
 terrace, beside which palms and tree
 ferns were growing in profusion. And
 in an angle of the road just below, where
 a watercourse had made a large hollow,
 there was a great clump of bananas
 whose bright green leaves lazily swaying
 in the bright sunshine made a very pre-
 tty picture—but it was n't Christmas.
 Somehow I could not help thinking of
 the snow-covered fields of the north,
 the leafless trees sheathed with ice and
 snow, and the white smoke curling
 upward in the frosty air from broad
 chimneys. Here, there was not a chim-
 ney in sight, and the houses looked
 incomplete without them.

Our Christmas party that day was a
 jolly one—and to me it was a strangely
 interesting one. Our host and hostess
 has lived in the country many years,
 and they knew perfectly well how to
 make us comfortable. And they had
 not forgotten the good old customs and
 traditions which help to make Christ-
 mas at home what children love to dream
 of. Then there was the Professor and
 four scientific assistants, whom I had
 known at home, and who had been all
 over Brazil. Their descriptions of
 strange places and their narrations of
 amusing adventures, made the time
 pass like a dream. It had the effect on
 me of «Alice in Wonderland», but it
 didn't help to make the day seem like
 Christmas.

When the dinner came to an end—if
 a good dinner ever does come to an
 end—we again went outside to our
 easy chairs under the trees, and watched
 the fading light of Christmas day go
 out in the quick-coming gloom of Christ-
 mas evening. It is a pity there is no
 twilight in these latitudes; it would
 make these out-door gatherings so much
 more attractive. But night comes quick-
 ly, and though you may be one mo-
 ment admiring the yellow glow of the
 setting sun thrown on the gray weather-
 beaten cap of the Sugar Loaf, the next
 moment almost brings with it the
 darkness of night. But the darkness
 comes softly and the coolness of the
 night comes so gently that one is tempt-
 ed to linger outside even when the
 native tells you how dangerous it is.

Later in the evening I remember that
 we strolled along the terraced roadway
 around to a point where the upper bay
 and the central districts of the city came
 into view. There were twinkling lights
 on the water, and clusters and rows of
 yellow gas lights on land. The hum of
 a thousand voices came up to us, and
 with them the insistent cry of the water-
 cress vendors—«Sorcelas, pagá! abacaxi
 e manga, co-ri-ri-ri!» And then, as we
 sat on a stone bench to enjoy the rising
 half breeze, I tried to think of the Christ-
 mas festivities at home. But some-
 how I couldn't do it. There was no
 frost in this soft night air, no snow on
 this warm earth. The rustling palms
 below smothered the sound of jingling
 sleigh bells, and the dark wooded hill-
 sides made a confusing foreground for
 snow-clad fields. It was the antithesis
 of all that I had ever known as Christ-
 mas.

BANQUE FRANÇAISE DU BRÉSIL.

AUTHORIZED BY

Decree No. 2,132 of 2nd January, 1897.

CAPITAL: Frs 10,000,000 (Ten million Francs).

HEAD OFFICE:

9, RUE LAFFITTE, Paris.

Branch Office in Rio de Janeiro:

78, Rua da Quitanda

P. O. B. 58.

Branches at S. Paulo and Santos.

Draws on:

Head Office,
 Comptoir National d'Escompte de Pa-
 ris, and agencies.
 Société Générale pour favoriser le dé-
 veloppement du Commerce et de
 l'Industrie en France, and agencies.
 Heine & Co., Paris.
 Lazard Frères & Co., Paris.
 Périer, Mercey & Co., Paris.

Union Bank of London, Limited,
 London Joint Stock Bank, Limited,
 Paris & Bank, Limited,
 Lazard Frères & Co.,
 Henry Schroeder & Co.,
 Kuhn, Loeb & Co.,
 A. Rüger & Sons.

Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft
 Deutsche Bank, Berlin and branches
 Dresdener Bank, Dresden, and bran-
 ches.
 Schroeder, Gebrüder & Co., Hamburg.
 Central Union Bank, Hamburg.
 Norddeutsche Bank, Hamburg.
 L. Behrens & Söhne, Hamburg.
 Correspondents in all chief cities.

J. M. Fernandes Guimarães & Co.,
 and their correspondents
 Banco Commercial de Lisboa, Lisbon.

Banco Commercial Italiano, Genova
 Milan, Turin.

AND ANY OTHER COUNTRY

Opens accounts current.

Pays interest for a certain time. Executes orders for
 purchases and sales of stocks, shares, etc., and trans-
 acts every description of banking business.

Henri Joly,

Manager.

Nectandra Amara Pills.

These wonderful pills, so useful and
 beneficial in all affections of the stomach
 and intestines, are obtainable in all places
 where a post-office exists; the manufactur-
 er will forward by registered mail and
 to any given address, if accompanied by
 money: 1 box for \$3.00, 3 dozen boxes for
 \$23.00 and One dozen boxes for \$20.00.
 Address: JOAQUIM BUENO DE MI-
 RANDA, No. 74, Rua de S. Pedro, 1st floor
 Rio de Janeiro.

But, like many another, I have become accustomed to it and like it. Big crackling fires, carpeted floors, frosted window panes, romping games with the children, and all that, now seem far away, and perhaps I should enjoy them now not half as much as in the days before I came to Brazil.

THERE is a plant in Jamaica called the life plant, because it is almost impossible to kill it, or any portion of it. When a leaf is cut off and hung up by a string, it sends out white, thread like roots, gathers moisture from the air, and begins to grow new leaves.

TO LET

A nicely furnished house on the Praia Flamengo (near Morro da Vivara). Apply to Messrs. Crasley & Co., 67 Rua do Ouvidor.

SITUATION.

An experienced English clerk is open for an engagement in an import or export firm. Address M. C. Rio News office.

TO LET

An excellent front and very clean, well ventilated room, with or without furniture, common and shower baths, in a healthy locality, in the house of a private family, Rua de S. Clemente, No. 17, 3rd floor, Botafogo.

S. DOMINGOS

To Let a large house, in good condition, with gardens, convenient for sea-bathing, and suitable for a large family or for a boarding house. Rent moderate. Address "S. Domingos" care of *The Rio News*.

ROOMS TO LET

Convenient to the Boa Viagem beach in S. Domingos. Inquire at this office.

TWO GAS ENGINES

One of 2 horse-power and the other of 6 horse-power, both used, and both of the Korting system, will be sold cheap for cash. Inquire at this office.

CLOS ST. CHARLES

This mark of Messrs. Hanappier & Co's Bordeaux wine which is the best table claret on the market, can be obtained at moderate prices at Messrs. CRASLEY & Co., 67 Rua do Ouvidor, and Mr. C. S. Lefebvre 23 Rua da Candelaria.

Furnished Apartments.

Two good single rooms and one fine large room, comfortably furnished, may be had at VILLA HUMAYTA, formerly Allen's Hotel, No. 8 Rua Humayta. Foreigners preferred.

STRANGERS' HOSPITAL.

No. 110, RUA DA PASSAGEM, Botafogo, RIO DE JANEIRO

Situated in one of the healthiest and most attractive localities of this city, at a considerable elevation above the sea, and well within its own grounds. The grounds are tastefully laid out with walks and shrubbery, making it of a most desirable place for convalescence.

The Hospital is provided with an Isolated Fever Ward, entirely separated from the main building. Patients seeking treatment for other diseases can therefore be received at any time, without being associated in any way with fever cases.

The Hospital is specially recommended for surgical cases, because of its coolness and cleanliness, and especially because of its staff of trained nurses. Great success has thus far attended every operation in this Hospital.

The Hospital was built and is supported by subscription, but is open to non-subscribing patients of all nationalities. The terms for non-subscribers are:

General ward ... 15\$000 a day
Private room ... 20\$000 ..

which includes medical and nurse's attendance, food and ordinary medicines. Surgical operations, special remedies, wines, and outside medical attendance extra.

Nurses supplied for outside cases during the cool season. Patients are admitted at any time, but should be provided with an "order for admission" signed by some subscriber. For further information apply to the Physician-in-charge DR. RAYMUNDO BANDEIRA, No. 73, Rua 14 de Março (1 to 3 p.m.), or to the Treasurer, No. 8, Rua 14 de Março, or to the Secretary, No. 8, Rua da Candelaria.

Missing Friends.

The British consular will be glad to receive information of the following:

ROTHMAN, Raphael — who left England for Brazil in May 1897. An Italian married to an Englishwoman.

LAST-BARRETO — Information desired respecting Elizabeth Alice Last, who is believed to have married João Barreto and to have resided in July 1894 at Utinga, Cidade de Aracaju, Minas Geraes, and afterwards at S. Maria de S. Felix, Minas Geraes, and at Belém do Descalvado, S. Paulo.

Rio de Janeiro, 15th October, 1898.

PRICE'S ENGLISH PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE.

This old established house has comfortable accommodation for families and single gentlemen on moderate terms. Excellent baths. The position is a healthy one and is situated in attractive gardens.

Rua Livramento, No. 143.

THE EBERT NEW DENTAL GOLD CROWN

FOR CAPPING DENTAL ROOTS

by a new process and entirely his own. Gold Crowns can now be made of so perfect a form and adaptation, that defies competition. Examples can be seen and examined at his office. Rua dos Ourives 71, 1st floor.

Collegio Americano Fluminense.

Persons desiring to matriculate their children with please communicate with the Directress.

MISS LADINA GLENN,
No. 18, Praia de Botafogo,
Botafogo.

WILLIAM SMITH, ENGLISH SHOEMAKER,

The best material used and all work guaranteed

No. 6, Rua de S. Pedro
RIO DE JANEIRO.

THOMSON'S SLOTTED RIVETS

Indispensable to Boot, Harness and all Leather Goods Manufacturers, and all general repairs in Mills, etc.



Can be had through all Ironmongers or merchants. Put up in boxes of 1 gross or 1 lb. Agents wanted. Samples and prices mailed by applying to Sole Makers, Bifurcated Rivet Co. Ltd., London, England.

CAUTION

Guard your health by using disinfectants in the house.

Jeye's Disinfectants are
the best.

FLUIDS AND POWDER

For sale at

23, RUA DA CANDELARIA

Hotels.

Grande Hotel Metropole

181, RUA DAS LARANJEIRAS, 181

This popular Hotel has been completely and thoroughly restored and has been provided with sanitary improvements of every description, including a hygienic system of sewerage, flushing tanks, and ventilating pipes. The apartments have been repainted and repaired throughout and are luxuriously furnished. The dining-room has also been refurnished, and no expense has been spared to make this

The most comfortable Hotel

in the city. The baths have likewise been improved.

As before, particular pains will be taken to provide the guests of this Hotel with a first-class table, and with the best of service and attention. The electric tram passes the door every few minutes, making it the most convenient as well as the pleasantest Hotel in Rio de Janeiro.



BENZ & Co., Rheinische Gasmotorenfabrik, Mannheim (Germany)

Skilful and respectable agents are required. Correspondence in all modern languages.

Hotel dos Estrangeiros

PRACA FERREIRA VIANNA

(Cottage)

Telephone No. 8,008

This hotel, which has been completely restored, is situated in the best part of the city, receiving air and light from all four sides, close to the cleanest beach of the city, surrounded by a large garden; has large, comfortable rooms newly and well furnished, good shower and warm baths, disinfectants in the water-closets, drinking water filtered by the Pasteur system, good table-service, and is, therefore, to be considered the first hotel of this capital.

It possesses also a sumptuous saloon and splendid table-service for banquets.

Its restaurant and service cannot be excelled.

ALPINE HOUSE HOTEL RUA DO AQUEDUCTO, 65

On the line of Sylvestre tramway, Santa Theresa, to be reached in 20 minutes from town. This house is highly recommended for its excellent position and most beautiful view of the far ocean, city and islands, being situated on the very summit of Santa Theresa hill, and entirely out of reach of fever and malaria. It is therefore, a most safe place for foreigners, tourists and new arrivals.

The hotel is surrounded by beautiful parks, walks, and a large forest.

The restaurant and kitchen are first class.

THE PROPRIETOR,

VIUVA SUZANA MENTGES

VILLA HUMAYTA.

(FORMERLY ALLEN'S HOTEL.)

No. 8, RUA HUMAYTA

Furnished or unfurnished apartments with or without board, in this well known establishment, which has been thoroughly improved under new management. Shower and swimming baths, good attendance and cooking; wines of the best quality; prices moderate.

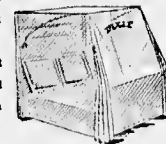
LATEST NOVELTY

IN MOSQUITO FRAMES AND NETTING



The DIXIE and the AUTOMATIC are the best and the cheapest that are on the market.

The nets are made without folds on the sides and at the head piece, giving perfect ventilation to the sleeper.



They are the only frames that are attachable to the bed, thus enabling one to leave his bed to any part of the room for ventilation, or any other purpose.

They are the only frames that bundle the net automatically — the spring arm carrying the net to a perpendicular position against the head board, like a lace curtain on a window.

For further particulars come to our office, 150 Rua do Rosário, 1st floor

R. C. DICKSON.

AS

DUNLOP TYRES

revolutionised cycling conditions in Europe by their introduction in 1892, so

TROPICAL DUNLOP TYRES

are transforming cycling in hot countries, by successfully resisting heat and moisture, obstacles hitherto standing in the way of enjoyable wheeling.

By the adoption of these tyres, both ladies and gentlemen cycling within tropical regions can do so with ease, comfort and safety.

Specially made for tropical cycling.

When buying see that the outer cover and inner tube bear this trade without which none are genuine.

We shall be glad to supply you with full particulars upon application to—



Trade-mark

THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE CO., LTD.,

Alma Street, Coventry, England.

PATENT

MOTOR CARRIAGES (BENZ'S)

HORSELESS CARRIAGES for 2, 4, 6, 8 & 12 persons.

Price—

From Marks 2000 and upwards.

Up to 1st October, 1898, 1600 Cars have been sold and delivered.

In the races, "Paris—Bordeaux", "Paris—Marseilles", "Chicago", "Marseilles—Nice", the most brilliant results have been obtained.

TELEGRAMS OF THE WEEK

United States

DEC. 21.—The influenza epidemic has broken out badly in New York and is spreading rapidly.

The press is unanimous in gratitude to the British authorities in Hong Kong for securing the filibustering ships carrying arms to Aguinaldo after the signature of the treaty of peace. The arms embargoed were all of German make.

The government has awarded the sum of 17,000 dollars to each of the American peace commissioners as salary and expenses during the time they were in Paris.

Mr. Caffery has again attacked the Nicaraguan canal project in the senate.

DEC. 22.—The report of the department of the navy says that during the Spanish-American war, Great Britain and Brazil showed themselves friendly to the United States; Chile observed a strict neutrality; Germany assuming a suspicious attitude all the while. (The correspondent who sent that telegram evidently thinks he dealt with the subject in its entirety, and that the attitudes of other countries did not matter.)

The captain of the Oregon has reported to his government the cordial reception he experienced in the various ports of Brazil at which his vessels recently called.

Before the court of enquiry into the war scandals, Mr. Corbin confessed that the declaration of war came unexpectedly and found the commission unprepared, but everything possible to do was done.

The American minister in Peking informs his government that French colonial expansion in the Shanghai district is greatly prejudicing American interests there, and asks for instructions.

By order of President McKinley, more provisions have been sent to the starving Cubans.

The Costa Rican minister in Washington has requested permission for two brothers of President Iglesias to enter the naval school and the other the military academy of the United States. President McKinley replied saying that he will have much pleasure in having the request before congress, which alone has the power to consider it.

The Pennsylvania Steel Company finished to-day an order of 80,000 tons of steel rails for the trans-Siberian railway.

DEC. 23.—Admiral Sampson's squadron entered New York harbor to-day. Much surprise was caused by the fact that a chilly reception was given in comparison with those accorded to the land forces. In the course of an interview, Admiral Sampson said that the present state of Cuba leaves much to be desired. The disturbances that occur are local, insignificant, and due solely to the old hatred between Spaniards and Cubans. Immediately the occupation by American troops is complete, the disorders will cease.

Hawaii will be fortified under modern conditions by the end of January.

The government is about to examine the various claims sent in against Spain by American citizens. The total of these claims amounts to nearly 26 millions of dollars.

DEC. 24.—The New York Herald says that Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British minister, has been authorized to negotiate the cancellation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty relative to Nicaragua, and to prepare another neutralizing the canal. The same paper adds that Great Britain will probably claim an indemnization.

General Lee has already distributed the provisions from the States among the poor Cubans.

On the 10th January, the date fixed officially for the delivery of Cuba to the United States, the Americans and Spaniards will exchange salutes of 21 guns.

DEC. 26.—The Chilean legation in Washington has been burned to the ground. The inmates were almost miraculously saved by the fire brigades who did splendid service. Mme Vienna, the minister's wife, had a particularly narrow escape, and there was difficulty in saving her. The minister's family are sheltered in the British legation.

President McKinley proposes to send Archbishop Ireland to the international disarmament conference as delegate representing the United States, but the nomination is not likely to be realised as there will be strong opposition even in the cabinet.

Spain.

DEC. 20.—The ministerial crisis has been delayed owing to the illness of Sr. Sagasta. Sr. Montero Rios is doing his best to effect a reconciliation between Sr. Sagasta and Sr. Gamazo, the late minister of public instruction.

DEC. 21.—Sr. Sagasta is somewhat better and had a long conference to-day with Sr. Rios on the subject of the unity of the liberal party.

Many of the Carlist clubs closed by order of General Macias claim exemption on the ground that they are merely Catholic clubs, but Macias maintains his order.

The Queen-regent in council received Marshal Blanco in audience.

The authorities of Leon have seized a large consignment of arms being smuggled through to the Carlists.

DEC. 23.—Sr. Sagasta had a relapse to-day and the doctors have prohibited him from receiving any visits, although they do not consider his illness a dangerous one.

The negotiations are going steadily forward for a reconciliation between Sagasta and

Gamazo. The end to be gained by this reconciliation is to carry on the government without dissolving the Cortes. Sr. Canalejas is carrying on the negotiations as intermediary, but General Weyler and Sr. Romero Robledo are opposed to a reconstruction of the cabinet without a newly elected Cortes.

DEC. 23.—Sr. Sagasta became suddenly worse to-day, and his condition is now considered a grave one. In the medical consultation held to-day, the Queen's physician took part. The prime minister is suffering from acute bronchitis. The news of his serious state has caused profound emotion amongst the people.

Should Sr. Sagasta be unable to continue as prime minister, it is thought that the position will fall to Marshal Martinez Campos.

Numerous bulletins are issued and eagerly read throughout Spain from hour to hour relative to the condition of Sr. Sagasta. The anxiety is great especially amongst the partisans of General Polavieja and Marshal Martinez Campos.

Telegrams from Hilo announce the evacuation of that town by the Spaniards.

DEC. 26.—Although Sr. Sagasta's illness was declared dangerous on Sunday night to-day he is reported better with his complaint running a normal course.

Sr. Juillio Castellar is also seriously ill with congestion of the lungs. Srs. Montero Rios and Blaguer are also ill.

Marshals Blanco and Martinez Campos and other officers have started a vigorous campaign against the inclusion of General Weyler's name in the future cabinet.

Great Britain.

DEC. 20.—The Times, in reference to the declaration of war, that the whole of the document in the Dreyfus case would not be delivered over to the court of cassation, says the trial cannot therefore take its rational course. "If the dictates of justice are made secondary to the exigencies of the military class," adds the Times, "France will descend in the scale of civilisation, and thereby prejudice the neighboring nations."

The new flag adopted by Crete consists of a white cross on blue ground having at one side a star on scarlet ground.

Lord Cromer has written to Lord Salisbury stating that young Englishmen should not apply for posts under the Egyptian government. In a few cases Englishmen of known capacity will be chosen for special posts, but Egyptians will be appointed to all others.

Prince George of Greece left the Pireas last night on board a French steamer to take over the governorship of Crete, where grand preparations are being made for his reception.

The Tagalos tried last night to assault Manila, but were repulsed.

Telegrams from Hong Kong say that the British government has stopped a filibustering expedition which tried to leave there with arms, ammunition and provisions for the Tagalos.

The British government has suggested to Russia the advisability of the peace conference taking place in London.

DEC. 21.—A great medical conference was held at Marlborough House under the presidency of the Prince of Wales, to consider the question of how the spread of tuberculosis can best be checked. Sir William Broadbent said that the disease attacked 70,000 cattle in the United Kingdom alone. The conference pronounced in favor of destroying the infected animals, and of creating a large Sanatorium for suspected animals. Two South African millionaires have stated their readiness to defray the cost of the first Sanatorium in London.

Prince George of Greece was accorded an enthusiastic reception in Candia. He landed from a French warship escorted by Italian, British and Russian vessels.

The number of officers of the British navy is to be increased by 50 per cent.

Baron Rothschild has left his famous collection of works of art and jewels of the fifteenth century to the British Museum.

In view of the great success obtained by the submarine boat Zide at Hyeres the Echo consents the British government to reconsider the importance of this new invention.

A terrible explosion took place in the Chinese encampment at Hanchow, the powder magazine killing 3,000 men including the commanding general.

The Morning Post has published the full text of the Spanish-American treaty of peace.

DEC. 22.—The Daily Chronicle says that General Mercier has taken a house in England, where he intends to reside. The same paper says that Prince Victor Bonaparte is expected in Paris on the 23rd inst., but not for political purposes.

It is reported that the Emperor William has sent a letter to the Emperor of Austria protesting against the anti-German manifestations in Austria, and demanding the dismissal of Count Thun.

The French minister in Peking has demanded satisfaction from the Chinese government for the number of French missionaries.

The admiralty has ordered two more war ships. The government continues to make large consignments of arms, ammunition and provisions to its stations abroad.

DEC. 23.—The Times comparing the difference of treatment of Jews in England and France, attributes the anti-Semitic movement in the latter country to a defect in the social organisation.

The Financial News publishes a telegram from Paris saying that Spain is negotiating a

funding loan with a Franco-German syndicate. Lord Iveagh has given £25,000 to the Jenner Institute for biological research, and another £25,000 for improving the Dublin slums.

The funeral obsequies of Baron Rothschild took place to-day in the chief synagogue. The Prince of Wales was amongst the numerous congregation.

The President of Costa Rica is said in London to be opposed to American control over the Nicaraguan canal.

DEC. 24.—The Peace Crusade Association is arranging a monster meeting to support the Carlsbad peace ideas. (The Associação Cruzada da Paz is evidently a new society, but past experience leads us to guess and calculate that it will have a large membership of old women of both sexes. Exeter Hall receipts will dwindle if this Peace Crusade is a temporary success.)

In Johannesburg, there is great indignation displayed against the local police for having killed a British subject.

Prince George has begun his government of Crete by condemning to a year's imprisonment some Christians who insulted and mistreated Mussulmans on the day of his arrival.

A telegram from New York says that a projected Russian loan there has fallen through.

DEC. 26.—The Weekly Sun predicts a revolution in France in the coming week. The same paper also predicts that the sentence of the new trial of Dreyfus will go against him. (We thought Zadkiel was the only recognised prophet in these matters, but the Weekly Sun evidently wants to out-Zadkiel Zadkiel.)

The death is announced of Bishop Nulty, the catholic bishop of Meath. (Dr. Nulty was a prelate of the old school, a man of great natural abilities, a trenchant writer and better known outside his diocese as a politician than as a prelate.)

France.

DEC. 21.—The Journal des Debats criticises the late lately put out of opening French schools in the Sudan, and advises the government to give preference to schools for the Mussulmans in Algeria.

The rumor is current that President Faure is determined to dissolve the present parliament, or to resign the presidency.

DEC. 22.—The French chamber has voted 66 millions of francs for naval and military services in addition to the ordinary votes.

The *Matin* declares that immediately the Cortes approve the treaty of peace, a Carlist revolution will break out in Spain.

M. Dupuy, the prime minister, has been summoned to give evidence before the Court of Cassation on the Dreyfus case, as he was minister of war in 1894 when Dreyfus was condemned.

An anarchist editor, Lapont of the *Liberteaire* has been condemned to three months imprisonment for publicly praising Lacquerie, the murderer of the Empress of Austria.

DEC. 21.—The grocers' assistants, who have gone out on strike in Paris, are picketing the streets and manning the tables in front of the grocers' and confectioners' shops. The police have apprehended many of the rioters, including their leader, one Dumbier, a doggerel poet but a worthy speaker, who like others is a grocer's assistant.

The grocers' assistants strike occurring just as Christmas time has caused serious losses to the shopkeepers. It is said that a satisfactory termination will be speedily arranged.

Germany.

DEC. 20.—The caricaturist Heine of the *Simplicissimus* has been condemned to six months imprisonment for *lese majeste* for one of his cartoons. The editors of the paper were also fined 30 marks.

Herr Delbuck, the eminent historical professor, has been summoned to take his trial for having criticised the present policy in the Schleswig-Holstein provinces in the *Russische Jahrbucher*.

Lombroso, the well known Italian writer on criminology, publishes an article in the *Deutsche Rundschau* attacking the French militarism in which he fuls a menace to the stability of the French republic.

A Mr. Ramsey has lectured before the Emperor on a new system of submarine navigation.

Ex minister Falk is going to supplement the memoirs of Prince Bismarck by the secret history of the "Kulturkampf." [Dr. Falk's name was popularly prefixed to the Kulturkampf laws which were indifferently known at the time as the May laws or the Falk laws. Bismarck was only too glad to repeat them, and Dr. Falk's secret history is bound to be of the highest interest to the religious world.]

The "star-spangled banner" of the United States is older than any one of the present flags of the great European powers. It was adopted in 1777 by the Congress of the thirteen colonies then at war with the mother country. The yellow and red Spanish flag came out in 1785; the French tricolour was adopted in 1794; the red English emblem, with the Union Jack in the upper corner, dates from 1801; the Sardinian (now the Italian) flag first fluttered in 1848; the Austro-Hungarian flag was one of the consequences of the compromise of 1867; the present German flag first appeared in 1871; and the Russian tricolour is quite a recent affair. The only modification that the American flag has undergone since its origin consists in the addition of a new star every time a new state is taken into the union. The stars now number forty-five, and it is more than likely that they have not yet come to the end of their multiplication.

A QUEER LITTLE HEN.

There was once a little hen,
A dear little, queer little hen;
Her work was to lay,
Just one egg every day,
And she did, this good little hen.

She'd fly up in a tree, and right then,
Seated high on a branch, this queer hen,
Her egg she would lay—
Her one egg every day,
This good little, queer little hen.

'Twas a strange thing to do, I must say,
Lay an egg from a tree every day,
And what good was the egg—
Just tell that, I beg—
That fell from the tree in that way?

But some people do things just as queer;
I know it; I've seen it, my dear.
They have a good thought,
But it just comes to naught;
From the wrong place they drop it, my dear.

There's a lesson for you and for me,
From the hen that laid eggs in a tree.
If we do a right thing,
If a good thought we bring,
Let's not choose a wrong place, you and me.

—New Orleans Playmate.

OURO PRETO GOLD MINES OF BRAZIL.

The report of the directors for the year ended June 30 last states that the revenue account shows that the value of the gold produced during the year was £74,108, which, with other receipts, brought up the total income to £74,988. The expenditure was £72,501, inclusive of £3,512 paid for export duty on gold, leaving a balance of profit of £2,487, which has been carried to the credit of the profit and loss account. The sum of £1,591 has been written off for depreciation of buildings, machinery and plant at the mines. £2,703 has been paid for interest on debentures. £2,210 has been paid as balance of income-tax. £1,159 has been written off for discount on the new debentures issued, and £1,627 has been carried to the suspense account to meet the deficiency of cash in Brazil. This account is now closed and disappears from the balance-sheet. These sums together amount to £6,102, and after deducting the profit for the year—viz., £2,487—there is a balance to debit of profit and loss account of £3,615. In January last the directors issued the remainder of the authorised debentures—viz., £7,280—and debentures to the amount of £3,680 were drawn and paid in December, leaving the balance now outstanding at £40,420. These debentures are redeemable in nine equal yearly instalments, on December 31, 1898, but, as there are no funds at present available for the purpose of such redemption, the directors are compelled to temporarily suspend the 1898 drawing. Canon N. 13 for a half-year's interest will be paid as usual at Messrs. Smith, Payne and Smith (the company's bankers) on and after December 31. The quantity of ore crushed during the year was 88,626 tons, all from the Passagem mine, showing an increase over the total production of the previous year of 15,144 tons, the gold produced being 27,108, against £72,582 in 1897. This shows an increase of only £1,515 for the additional 15,144 tons crushed. (But the grade of ore remained the same as in the previous year the net profit would have been augmented by an additional £16,000. The increase in the expenditure is but £2,437, and is accounted for by the larger quantity of ore treated and by the depreciation in the value of stores and materials at the mine owing to the fall in exchange. The directors desire to draw attention to the satisfactory reduction in the cost of working, which has resulted in a saving of 4s. 2d. on each ton of ore raised during the year, and they much regret that the whole of this benefit has been lost by the lower value of the ore, which, however, they believe to be only a temporary falling off, and they fully expect an early improvement. The chlorination plant has again given satisfactory results, and the extraction of gold by this process was 94 per cent. Two thousand five hundred and thirty-six tons of sand were treated and produced 3,950 oz. of fine gold. This shows a large increase of tonnage over the previous year, but the extra quantity of gold obtained was only 196 oz., as the sand treated was not so rich. It is intended to still add to the chlorination plant, as the further experiments with cyanide have convinced the board that process process does not adapt itself to the Passagem mineral. A very large amount of development work has been done, the total amounting to 1,336 lineal metres, and 145,811 cubic metres of ground has been stopped. These figures show a great increase over the previous year, which is partly due to the use of rock drills.

This largest mass of pure rock salt in the world lies under the province of Galicia, Hungary. It is known to be 550 miles long, 20 miles broad, and 250 feet in thickness.

The Persians in 516 B. C. invented a transparent glass varnish, which they laid over sculptured rocks to prevent them from weathering. The coating has lasted to our day, while the rocks beneath are honeycombed.

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs, a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a summary of the daily coffee reports and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

(Cash invariably in advance.)

Subscription: \$5000 per annum for Brazil.

\$1000 or £2 abroad or the equivalent in currency. All subscriptions should run with the calendar year or terminate on June 30th and December 31st.

Subscriptions and advertisements will be received by Eugene Fraser, Esq.

141, Broadway, New York
Messrs. Street & Co.,
30 Cornhill, London

181, Queen Victoria Street
and at the Victoria Store, São Paulo.

Notices of marriages, births and deaths \$2500 each.
SINGLE COPIES: Non edita: for sale at the office of publication, at the English Book Store, No. 67 Rua do Ouvidor, and at the Victoria Store in São Paulo.

EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES:—

79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

POSTOFFICE ADDRESS:— Caixa 258.

RIO DE JANEIRO, DECEMBER 27th, 1898.

It may be considered certain that the government will soon reopen negotiations for the sale or lease of the Central railway. If we mistake not, the President has expressed the opinion that the line can be so improved that it will be a source of income to the state, but as this belief is receiving no support from the administration of that line, and as members of his cabinet are strongly in favor of alienating the property, we may presume that the amendment to the budget authorizing its sale or lease indicates a change of opinion on his part. The property is of course a valuable one, and it ought to yield a good profit. The government will be justified therefore in demanding a good price for it. But, at the same time, it must be remembered that the property is not now paying expenses, and that it will be difficult to recover the ground lost. A far-seeing management will wish to reduce tariffs in order to encourage production on the one side, and improve consumption on the other. It will also need to reform the service and reduce the excessive staff which now burdens the road. This implies expenditure and possibly some difficulty with its staff. Under such circumstances, no company would feel justified in paying a high price for the road. In our opinion, the government would get a better offer on a smaller initial price and a higher percentage on the net returns. All parties would then be interested in the economical administration of the line. If its lease is seriously contemplated, which we believe to be the case, we trust that no delay will ensue in issuing the call, and that the negotiation will be pressed forward as rapidly as possible. In our opinion the country has even more to gain from this transaction than any foreign corporation can possibly do, because a better administration will benefit trade and industry throughout the whole district served by the railway. If this be true, then delays are prejudicial.

Our readers, no matter how optimistic they may be, will not be sorry to see the year 1898 come to an end. It has been a year of disappointments all the way through. Many thought that it would bring us some relief from the distressing business and financial complications which have been weighing upon us for the last six years, but we find ourselves at its close as far from improved conditions as ever. Brazil has resources in abundance, and a certain amount of trade must be realized, no matter what the state of the country may be, and on this basis many a business man has built the hope that a revival must soon come, but still it does not come. During the year the Treasury

has secured much relief through a suspension of cash interest payments, but the small improvement which followed this measure has already spent itself, and we have a reaction upon us which is again forcing exchange down. What the end will be, no one can foresee. A few weeks ago we called attention to the failure of congress to make much-needed retrenchments, and to the loss of confidence which would surely be felt abroad because of it—but we got nothing but abuse for the warning. No matter what the over-burdened taxpayers may want, there are others who want expenditures kept up, and these others unfortunately are in a position to make their wishes felt. There will be a pretence of economy, but nothing will be dropped which can benefit those who are influential in the direction of public affairs. Call this hostility to the country if you please, but it is strictly true, as every honest man will admit. As for the coming year, it is idle to anticipate. We have the President's promise to economize, we know that members of his cabinet are not only in favor of retrenchment but that some of them favor very desirable measures, we believe that the government will not be called upon to make any large remittances this year, except for military expenditures, and we expect some improvement in coffee prices—and on all that we may naturally expect some improvement. But the unexpected always happens—and that may spoil every expectation. The government requires us to pay more taxes, the speculator more milreis for his gold, the shopkeeper more currency for his goods—and all this we might do cheerfully were we sure that our sacrifices would promote the well-being of the country. Let us hope that the coming year will bring us the changes we are looking for—an improvement in business, a higher exchange and a thorough economy in public expenditures.

The argument of aggregates is a strong one. When we are informed, therefore, that special appropriations of over 45,000,000 have been issued in benefit of the Central railway since 1892, or over seven thousand contos a year, we are compelled to stop and consider the matter. This money has been spent over and above the annual appropriations, and the average is large enough to cause a heavy deficit every year. Under such circumstances, is it worth while to continue in the railway business.

RUMORS are afloat of new political combinations on account of the controversy between General Telles and Senator Pinheiro Machado, but we can hardly credit the changes it suggests. We can not believe that the President will now modify his policy, nor that he will cast in his fortunes with a minority of extreme partisans who command confidence neither at home nor abroad. The President has placed himself on record as recognizing the fact that a policy of reconciliation and of administrative economy is essential to the prosperity of the country, and we can not believe that he will allow a purely local quarrel to disturb all his calculations.

GEN. CARLOS TELLES.

On the 19th inst., as we stated in our last issue, Gen. Carlos Telles arrived in this city from Rio Grande do Sul. He took up his residence at the barracks of the 1st battalion of infantry with his friend Col. Julio Barbosa, who commands that battalion. He reported at once to the minister of war, with whom he had a conference that lasted about two hours.

On the day of his arrival he was interviewed by a newspaper reporter with whom he spoke freely in regard to affairs in Rio Grande do Sul, confronting in very positive language what THE RIO NEWS has said in regard to the situation in that state. The anti-lisistas, he said, govern the state without the consent of the people, by whom they are hated. They are held in office solely by force and, were this force removed, their government would immediately collapse.

Their sway is tyrannical. The right of habeas corpus is practically annulled and the new code of procedure is an outrage on personal liberty. Prisoners whom the authorities wish to convict are deprived by this code of the means of defence.

Late in the evening of the same day the seconds of Senator Pinheiro Machado, Deputy Rivadavia Corrêa and Rodolpho Miranda, called at the barracks and, not finding the general at that time, returned early on the following morning. They then informed him that their principal felt aggrieved at the language of a telegram, sent by Gen. Telles to the war department, in which the senator

is accused of having told an impudent falsehood and is stated to be considered in all Rio Grande a thief, coward and murderer. For this language, he said, the senator demanded satisfaction, but the general informed them that he would neither apologise nor fight. There ensued a discussion in which Deputy Rivadavia Corrêa is reported to have asked whether Telles was willing to fight him and to have received an answer in the negative.

Later in the day Gen. Telles conferred with the adjutant-general of the army and after the adjutant-general, Com. Siles. The waris with President Campos Sales. The conference with the former lasted about two hours and that with the latter a little over an hour.

On Wednesday the general went to the war office and had a long conference with the minister and adjutant-general.

On Thursday and Friday Gen. Telles again had long interviews with the minister of war and adjutant-general. He has been visited at the barracks of the 1st battalion by a large number of persons, including many army officers.

It is asserted that in certain quarters an attempt has been made to produce a better state of feeling between him and Pinheiro Machado. This will probably be difficult, as according to a telegram sent from this city to a São Paulo journal the general threatened to resign his office with the senator. The latter's friends are supposed to be exerting themselves to prevent the general's return to Bagé.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

DEC. 19.—Senate.—In a speech on the budget of the department of industry Senator Leopoldo de Bulhões said that it is a mistake to suppose that the country's financial difficulties have been settled by the funding scheme. Unfortunately, he asserted, those difficulties have been greatly aggravated by a policy of procrastination, which ought to be definitely abandoned. One of the burdens of which it is necessary to relieve the country is that of maintaining the government railways. He deprecated the statement so constantly repeated that the lease or sale of those roads will deprive thousands of Brazilians of the means of livelihood. Such, he said, will not necessarily be the case, for there are many Brazilians employed on roads under foreign management. He presented the following statement of the sum which, in virtue of the funding scheme, will have to be deposited during each of the three years at foreign banks in Rio de Janeiro:

On account of foreign debt....	£ 4,593,570
" " " loan of 1879.....	117,046
" " " Oeste de Minas.....	171,101
" " " R.R. loan.....	171,101
" " " guaranteed interest.....	1,085,814
	£ 2,877,531

This sum at the exchange rate of 184 per 1000, is equivalent to \$5,357,486. In regard to the water supply of the city of Rio de Janeiro the senator said that the sum of 20,000,000 is needed for increasing that supply to the quantity now required and that at present there is no way of obtaining this money except by the lease of the water-works. The budget was voted in 2nd discussion with a number of amendments. Among the latter was that authorizing the government to adopt the measures it deems advisable in benefit of the interests of the national treasury involved in the Oeste de Minas railway. The provision for the lease of the Rio de Janeiro water-works was rejected.

DEC. 20.—Senate.—Senator Ottonia in a speech on the budget of the department of industry corrected a statement made in his speech on the 17th inst. The special appropriations for the Central railway since 1892 have amounted not to 29,644,605 \$217, as he then stated, but to 43,676,048 \$22. Against the director of that railway he made several charges, one of which is that he sold 400 tons of new rails and paid unauthorized expenses with the product—*Chamber of Deputies*. The bill on the municipal administration of the federal district was voted with amendments in 2nd discussion.

DEC. 21.—Senate.—The budget of the department of industry was voted in 3rd discussion with amendments including provision for the lease of the Rio de Janeiro water-works. *Chamber of Deputies*.—The budget of the department of marine was voted with amendments in 2nd discussion.

DEC. 23.—Senate.—Senator Moraes e Barros spoke on the critical situation of the agricultural interests of the country. He read an article of the *Estado de São Paulo* saying that the next Santos coffee crop will not exceed 4,000,000 bags. The senate concurred in the amendments of the chamber of deputies to the bill on the municipal administration of the federal district—*Chamber of Deputies*. The bill on the repression of vice and crime was voted in 3rd discussion. The bill on the administration of the federal district and the budget of the department of marine, having been voted in final discussion, were sent to the senate.

DEC. 24.—Senate.—The senate voted in 3rd discussion the bill ratifying the extradition treaty with the United States and in 2nd discussion the budget of the department of marine—*Chamber of Deputies*.—When the house was called to order, it was discovered

that the number of deputies was not sufficient to form a quorum, and the sitting was suspended for 15 minutes to await the arrival of others. The general revenue bill and the budget of the department of interior were voted in 3rd discussion with a large number of amendments. Among the provisions rejected was the proposed tax of 15% on the pay of the President of the republic and on that of the senators and deputies. Another amendment rejected was that for reducing to 10 reis per bag the stamp tax on matches. The provision voted on differential duties is as follows:—*a* The government is empowered to adopt a differential tariff for one or more articles of foreign origin and to enter into agreements with the respective governments for obtaining a reduction in the import duties which now burden or may hereafter burden Brazilian products, and it is further empowered, when any country declines to enter into the proposed reciprocal agreement, to collect on its products duties equivalent to those collected by such country on the products of Brazil. The proposed export duty of 2 1/2% on gold was rejected.

COFFEE NOTES

—The São Paulo commercial association has memorialized the President against the Serzedelo project for a monopoly in the sale of coffee.

—If it is true, as the planting interests of São Paulo are affirming, that the present coffee crop of that district will not exceed four and a half millions of bags, now is it that so large a part of that total has been marketed within the first six months? By the end of the month the receipts will aggregate nearly 3,800,000 bags, which leaves only 700,000 for the next half-year—which is absurd. If it is a fault to over-estimate the crop for the purpose of influencing prices, then it is certainly not a virtue to under-estimate, with the same object in view. As for the estimate of the *Estado de São Paulo* that the crop will not exceed four millions, it is too absurd for discussion. The *Estado* ought to have noted the receipts at Santos before prophesying.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—Rains were reported to have fallen at various points in Ceará last week.

—Counterfeit nickel coins are in circulation in troublesome quantities in São Paulo.

—A considerable theft of jewellery occurred in Santos on the night of the 21st inst.

—A telegram of the 22nd inst. from Livramento states that an eugenic named Teófilo which has been horsewhipped by Raphael Cabaes.

—Two more fires are reported from Bahia, and evidence was discovered in one of them that the fire was not accidental. There should be severe punishment for such crimes.

—Some of the men who revolted and deserted from the Uruguayan army, afterwards making their escape into Brazil, are said to be at Jaguarão in destitute circumstances.

—The Italian minister to Brazil, Count Antonelli, has been making an extended visit to the Italian colonies in Rio Grande do Sul, where he has been received with great enthusiasm. After spending a fortnight among these colonies, he returned to Porto Alegre on the 23rd.

—A São Paulo telegram of the 26th tells us that a young Spaniard Rafael Moya, 21 years of age, committed suicide there by taking poison and then throwing himself from the Chá violent. He had been crossed in love. The fall broke a leg and knocked out one eye, and the poison finished the contract some four hours later.

—At Bagé the *Gazeta da Manhã* has been obliged to suspend publication on account of the threatening attitude of the police authorities. The commander of the garrison, Col. Aguiar Corrêa, at the request of the editor, sent a detachment of soldiers to protect the latter's residence and printing-office. The editor was arrested by the police.

—At Porto Alegre, Judge Telles de Queiroz has presented to the president of the superior court a complaint against Judge Manoel André do Rocha whom he accuses of mendacity and subversion. The president has stated that he will not take cognizance of the complaint, which he will forward to the state solicitor with instructions to sue the complainant for slander.

—According to a Pará news item, two Germans have turned up in Pará who are making a journey around the world on a wager of 10000 marks, the condition being that they shall pay their way by means of a kind of card engraving with a knife. Their names are Joseph Bismeleiner and Hans von Hoepe. The account seems to be a little perplexing, for they are said to have left Munich on March 18th last and to have gone right around the world, via Hamburg, London, New York, Chicago, San Francisco, Sydney, Tokio, Hong Kong, Bombay, Egypt, and various European countries. This looks as if they had completed the circuit—in a very short time, considering the means—and we wonder, then, what they are doing at Pará and why they are going to Manaus?

—There was an election in Bahia on Christmas day to fill the vacancy in the senate caused by the resignation of Dr. Severino Vieira, who has entered the President's cabinet. There were but very few votes cast, the only candidate being Deputy Arthur Rios.

—At Bahia on the night of the 24th inst., in a disturbance in which policemen and soldiers of the 16th battalion of infantry took part one of the former and five of the latter were wounded.

CRICKET.

SÃO PAULO A.C. vs. VOTORANTIN (Sorocaba).

A match was played between the above clubs at Votorantin on December 24th and resulted in a win for the home team. Unfortunately the game was spoiled, owing to 5 of the Paulista team withdrawing almost at the last hour, and Mr. Goodier (captain) being unable to fill their places at such short notice we had to play with only 6 men. Arriving at Sorocaba on Saturday evening we stayed overnight at the hotel, and rode into Votorantin early Sunday morning, horses having been provided us by our hosts.

The local train brought many spectators from Sorocaba, including an Italian band, which enlivened the proceedings as each wicket fell, and at the end of the game gave a very good rendering of "God save the Queen" in the minor key, and the Brazilian national anthem.

The cricket was uninteresting, both teams being weak. For the home eleven, P. Jacques, H. Snape, E. Hadfield and S. Hadfield and Will, while in bowling the brothers Hadfield and J. Snape were responsible for the majority of wickets. For S. Paulo, S. Boyes, a S. Paulo veteran, carried off the honours in batting and fielding.

As regards the social part of the day, it left nothing to be desired, and was a big success. All thoroughly enjoyed the day, and our thanks are due to Mr. and Mrs. Snape and all friends who had worked so hard for our entertainment.

Our only regret is, there were not more "sportsmen" in S. Paulo to take advantage of their hospitality. "Good cheer" and good fellowship reigned supreme and our hosts are to be congratulated on the pleasant way they have in defeating us at cricket.

Below we give full scores:

SÃO PAULO ATHLETIC CLUB.

1st Innings

P. W. Crewe, et. and b. S. Hadfield.	1
J. Blouley, et. and b. J. Snape.	1
F. Florie, b. E. Hadfield.	4
R. G. Knight, b. S. Hadfield.	2
F. Goodier, not out.	2
S. Boyes, et. Crichton, b. J. Snape.	3
G. Wilkinson, Sub. et. b. Hadfield.	4
Extras.	7
Total.	32

2nd Innings

F. Florie, l. b. w. b. J. Snape.	4
S. Boyes, b. J. Snape.	10
J. Blouley, run out.	1
P. W. Crewe, b. S. Hadfield.	2
F. Goodier, b. S. Hadfield.	2
R. G. Knight, not out.	5
G. Wilkinson, Sub., run out.	4
Extras.	4
Total.	39

SOROCABA.

1st Innings

H. Snape, et. Goodier, b. Florie.	13
S. Hadfield, b. Blouley.	13
F. Jacques, b. Florie.	0
E. Hadfield, et. J. H. Snape, b. Florie.	0
Crichton, et. Blouley, b. Crewe.	0
Crichton, not out.	1
Folson, b. Crewe.	0
J. Kirk, et. Boyes, b. Crewe.	0
J. Jacques, b. Florie.	0
Extras.	3
Total.	45

2nd Innings

J. Kirk, et. and b. Knight.	4
J. Jacques, et. and b. Blouley.	4
E. Hadfield, b. Florie.	14
F. Jacques, et. Sub. b. Blouley.	4
H. Snape, b. Florie.	3
S. Hadfield, et. and b. Florie.	11
Crichton, b. Florie.	2
J. Snape, b. Florie.	0
Folson, not out.	4
Extras.	3
Total.	45

RAILROAD NOTES

—There was an accident on the Campos and S. Fidelis line, of the Leopoldina system, on the 24th inst., the locomotive jumping the rails at kilometre 157, between Puzos and Gramurim. The tender and baggage-car were smashed, the line overseer Joaquim Lopes was killed, and the driver and stoker gravely injured. Fortunately the passenger coaches did not leave the track and, beyond the scare, the passengers suffered no harm.

—The Carangola line, belonging to the Leopoldina system, was recently sold at auction to satisfy some creditor, and the road is now under the management of the purchaser, after some slight friction with the employees of the Leopoldina company.

—A banquet is to be given to Mr. F. W. Barrow, ex-manager of the Buenos Aires Southern railway prior to his departure from Buenos Aires to take over his new duties as general manager of the Leopoldina railway here. All the principal railway officials of the Argentine republic intend to participate. Mr. Barrow has been spending a few days in Rosario visiting his former traffic superintendent, Mr. H. H. Lowley, who is now general manager of the Central Argentine railway.

—Ambulance appliances and medicines should be on all trains, and in readiness at all chief stations in preparation for possible accidents. The French government has just given orders to that effect. Without orders from the government, English railways have had their train staffs and station officials taught in the St. John ambulance classes, and have out only medicines, and medicines, but men who know how to use them. On the Argentine railways they have small medicine chests in all the principal stations, but no men trained in their use. In Brazil, the question is still in its infancy, but deserves the serious consideration of railway managers and of the government.

SHIPPING NOTES

—The German gunboat "Geier" entered port on the 22nd inst., exchanging the customary salutes with the national forts and naval vessels. The "Geier" comes from the West Indies, and called at some of the north Brazilian ports on her voyage down the coast.

—Amongst the first-class passengers who arrived in Rio by the Lamport & Holt liner "Hevelius" on the 25th inst., we notice the following names: Mrs. Flora do Monte and child, Messrs. N. Macleish, F. Williams, J. S. Brown, A. de Souza Martins and Oscar Azevedo. The "Hevelius" also brought 18 first-class and 8 third-class passengers in transit for the River Plate.

—One of the singular accidents of the sea happened recently when the British second-class cruiser "Argonaut" on her way from Vigo to Gibraltar under full steam ran into an enormous whale. The shock sent officers and men from bridge to stoke-hole, off their legs. The ship was found not to be damaged and proceeded on its way. Whether the whale was damaged or not is not stated.

—The German and Italian communities in Buenos Aires have been giving the officers of their respective squadrons a right royal time of it during the past week. The enthusiastic welcome given by the Portuguese to the officers of the "Admiral" in Brazil pales its ineffectual fire before the welcomes given to the others in Buenos Aires, where the Germans and Italians are more numerous and more important.

—The case of the captain of the steamer "De Bar" against the De Bar Steamship Co. for wrongful dismissal was decided in the London courts on Nov. 5. The captain when in Rio harbor lost his wine cases, as being seized by the authorities as being smuggled, and on the ground that he drank heavily on board the owners dismissed him. The court found the charges against him were untrue and awarded him £40 for wages due and £20 for wrongful dismissal.

—During the month of November there were 65 shipping arrivals at the port of Pará, of which 52 were steamers and 13 sailing vessels. Of the 52 steamers 33 were Brazilian with an aggregate tonnage of 5,015 tons, manned by 1,341 persons and carrying 4,281 passengers and 39 were foreign, with an aggregate tonnage of 27,151 tons, manned by 718 persons, and carrying 1,563 passengers. A large percentage of the Brazilian steamers are employed in river service.

—Shipments of produce to the Brazilian coast have fallen off during the past week; rates remain unaltered for the little shift that is going forward, which is easily carried by the regular traders. The shipments of livestock to Rio have become livelier, another steamer, for six consecutive voyages, having been taken up, as well as the deckspace of another steamer for the trip. The current rate is £2, which appears to be readily paid to all deckspaces offered. —Times, Buenos Aires.

—The passengers who arrived in Rio on the 26 inst. by the Royal Mail steamer "Magdalen" were the following: — From Southampton: Miss F. L. Matthews, Messrs. C. J. Gemmel, A. S. Youle, R. J. Reidy, Alfred Spier, R. Willes, C. J. Conzly, M. Lachlan, J. Cole and Alex. McDonald. — From Cherbourg: Mr. Verrano Pontes. — From Lisbon: Miss Ondina Goes Viana, Mr. Antonio G. Cunha and wife, Mr. Manoel G. Silva and wife, Mr. Julio A. A. Correia. — From Pernambuco: Mr. Manoel C. Costa and wife, Mr. Albino Leite Campos. — From Bahia: Mr. F. M. Bardin and wife, Dr. C. Zama and servant, Mr. Domingos J. Pinto, Dr. Nuno Rodrigues and family, Dr. Antonio M. Valverde and 2 servants, Dr. Pedro V. Gordillo and wife, Mr. O'Donnell de Alencar, Mr. Alvaro da Motta Silva, Miss Anna Veneziana, Messrs. F. de Souza, Eduardo Hasselberg, José Rodrigues Lima and James Prentice.

—The German corvette "Gier" arrived in Rio on the morning of the 22nd inst., and paid and received the customary salutes. She is moored off the Ilha Fiscal.

—Further particulars have been received here concerning the loss of the barque "Dina" which left here in October for Rouen and was lost off the Brazilian coast. The captain says that the vessel was proceeding well when she was struck by a series of heavy seas that drove her side in. The vessel began to sink immediately and there was only time for an officer and six men to scramble into one boat followed by the captain and seven men in another; the boat containing the officer and the six men was drawn into the eddy caused by the sinking ship and was lost with all the men.

The miseries and perfections of the captain and the other seven men are almost beyond description. They set a course for the Brazilian coast, with but a very small supply of provisions. For fifteen days they were blown about by bad weather at the end of which time the last of the scanty provisions had gone. Two days afterwards two of the men died from starvation and another was washed away by a heavy sea during the succeeding night. Four days afterwards, when all of them were nearly dead, they came in sight of the port of Rio de Janeiro and were soon afterwards picked up. The captain is unable to state how the vessel gave way so soon, but it is his opinion that the maize must have been wetted, and then swelling just rent the ship asunder like matchwood. Among one of those saved was the son of the manager of the Trieste Tramway Company, who had been out here and was going back on a voyage for his health. —Times, Buenos Aires.

LOCAL NOTES

—The minister of marine has returned from Bahia.

—On Wednesday ex-Gov. Filinto Pires arrived in this city from Pará.

—The "Tribuna"—a paper started by Deputy Alencar Guimarães in opposition to President Prudente de Moraes—has suspended publication.

—The Vice-President, Dr. Rosa e Silva, will leave for Pernambuco on the 3rd prox., and does not expect to return before the end of March.

—It is stated that as soon as the congressional session has ended President Campos Sales and the minister of finance will remove to Petropolis.

—It would appear from the steadily increasing stamp tax on bills of health that the government expects to improve the health of the port by making the tax onerous.

—Ex-Vice-President Manoel Victorino left for Europe on Wednesday. Among the friends who assembled to take leave of him on his departure were Genrs. Arguello and Costallat.

—The official organ of the last government, "O Debate," has suspended publication for a short period. It is said that Dr. Andrade Pignatelli offered to purchase the plant, but the offer was not high enough.

—Everybody is talking about President Campos Sales and his bicycle. We are informed that a large crowd assembles every day in the vicinity of Priburgo palace for the purpose of seeing him "scorch."

—It is expected that Dr. Epiplanio Portella, Argentine minister at this capital, will not leave for his new post (Santiago) until the conclusion of the general arbitration treaty between Brazil and Argentina, which is now partly drawn up.

—Our S. Paulo correspondent has not been able to send us anything for the past fortnight, because of illness, but we shall hope to have his New Year's greetings in our next. We feel sure that our readers have missed him and that they will be glad to see his "facts and fancies" again in these columns.

—There will be a total eclipse of the moon this evening. There will be no charge for admission, and the budget commission has as yet imposed no tax on the spectacle. The first contact occurs at 5:42 p.m., just an hour before the moon is apparent at this point, and the penumbra passes off the moon at 11:56. The total eclipse begins at 8:49 and ends at 9:34.

—We hear that a handsome white set of the Edwardian Vestments has been presented to the Rev. Irvine Crawshaw, M.A., by a member of his congregation. In using these he will act in accordance with the expressed desire of certain members of his congregation, and will, moreover, maintain that standard so emphatically laid down by the Ornaments Rubric in the Book of Common Prayer.

—The following are some of the provisions of the new law on the administration of the Federal District: — The prefect will be appointed by the President of the republic and will serve during good behavior. His veto can be abrogated only by a two-thirds vote of the senate. The next election of members of the municipal council will be held on the 29th prox. The members of the council will serve two years and are ineligible for the following term. The council can vote no appropriation and create no office except on recommendation of the prefect.

—The police authorities, we are glad to say, are again trying to reduce the public coachmen of this city to some reasonable scale of charges. The old scale, that of charging according to distance, has been a failure, the coachmen charging exactly what they please. It is now proposed to adopt a scale of charges by the hour, the coachman being obliged to give his passenger a coupon stating the time employed and the legal charge.

—Some kind friend of ours has sent us a Christmas card which merits prompt acknowledgment, but as he sends us no name we can only do it in this way. It is a pretty card, and it contains the photograph—evidently a "snap shot"—of a soldier sleeping on the steps of some church or public building. A vigilant little dog on an opposite step watching the intrusive photographer. It is so characteristic that it will be specially prized by us, and we beg our unknown friend to accept our hearty thanks for the *lembraça* and our best wishes for the new year.

—Mr. Frank G. Carpenter, the widely known American newspaper correspondent who visited this city some months ago, writes us from Washington on the 30th ult. "I returned home about a month ago from Pará. My trip extended as far up the Amazon as Manaus, and altogether I had a very successful journey in Brazil. I have not written anything on Brazil as yet but will send you the letters as they come out. The new minister from Brazil has created a favorable impression here and I judge he is going to do very well."

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

U. S. Consular Reports for November 1898. Among the many valuable reports in this number we notice two by Consul General Seeger on the "Coffee Crop of Brazil," and the "Resources of Brazil," the latter being principally a translation of an article on this subject written by Mr. L. Eppinger.

Commercial Relations of the United States, 1806 and 1897. Vol. II. Issued from the Bureau of Foreign Commerce, Department of State, Washington, D. C. The second volume of this important publication, is devoted exclusively to Europe, and includes some very important statistical summaries of the trade of those countries. We shall have occasion from time to time to consult the consular returns published in these two important volumes, which comprise about 2,300 pages of useful information in regard to the commerce of all the principal nations of the world.

We are indebted to the American Bank Note Company for a package of its useful and beautifully printed office calendars.

The agents of the London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Co., Messrs. Edward Ashworth & Co., have sent us specimens of their handsome monthly calendar, containing ruled spaces for memoranda.

"On the Tape" is the title of a pretty chromolithograph which ornaments the calendar. It is said by the distributors of the celebrated "D. C. L." whiskey, of which Mr. C. N. Lefebvre is the agent in this city. Many thanks for the copy sent us.

BUSINESS NOTES

—The prefect of the federal district has vetoed the resolution of the municipal council giving Messrs. William Rief & Co. the sole right to furnish electric power in this city for a period of forty years.

—Against the land tax voted by the legislature of the state of Rio de Janeiro 22 landowners of the municipal district of Itaboraí have protested. They say that in their present critical situation it will be extremely difficult if not absolutely impossible to pay the tax.

—It is whispered that there is a local syndicate behind the projected lease of the waterworks, and that there is an interesting speculation in the business. The government will do well to invite tenders so that none will be considered which is not backed by capital and responsible men.

—The *Handels-Zeitung* of Buenos Aires, which is usually very careful about its figures, estimates the quantity of wheat available for exportation from the present harvest at 1,250,000 tons, second only to the record year 1893-4. Even at the low price of gold, the *Zeitung* calculates the profits to growers and brokers will reach a high level. Its estimates of the crop is considerably under the official estimate.

—During the eleven months of the present year, Uruguay has exported to Brazil 200 dry hides, 136 bales of sheep skins, 9,651 pipes of tallow, 370,871 bales of carque, 475 boxes of salted tongues, 3 bales of hide cuttings, 111 cases of ostrich feathers, 22,147 bags and 140 tons of wheat, 61,104 bags of Indian corn, 28 bags of linseed, 152 bales of hay, 3,278 bags of beans, 18,808 bags of bran, 11,715 sheep, 18 horses, 6 mules, 1,120 cows and 2 goats.

—It is unutter for congratulation that the deputies have rejected the proposed 2 1/2 per cent export duty on gold. It is considered by competent authorities that such a tax is unconstitutional, and there can be no doubt that it is highly impolitic. Gold mining requires a large capital and the risks are great. Heavy taxes on the product might very easily render the industry unprofitable. It is a mistake to tax any industry heavily, and especially one which has so many difficulties to encounter.

—The representative of the London chamber of commerce, T. Worthington, Esq., was introduced to the Visconde de Cabo Frio, director of the foreign office, on the 24th inst.

—The spinning and weaving factories of the state of Rio de Janeiro have protested against the state duty on the exportation of their manufactures. They are, they say, already heavily burdened with taxes, and, if the new tax is collected, many of the establishments will have to close. The financial and commercial depression has been steadily growing worse since 1895 and only two of the factories now pay dividends to their shareholders. In addition to taxes they are burdened with heavy freights, those on the Central railway having been recently increased 300 per cent.

—At a recent meeting of business men at Porto Alegre a gentleman, who had just returned from Rio de Janeiro, said that he had found in this market a stock of 10,000 cases of unsaleable Rio Grande lard, while American lard was readily selling at \$1300 per kilo in kegs and at from \$1500 to \$1600 per kilo in tins. He had learned, he proceeded to say, that there was much complaint against the Rio Grande lard on account of the large quantity of water that it contains, and in order to show that the complaint was not unfounded he opened in the presence of his audience several packages of this lard, one of which was found to be asserted, to contain no less than 74 per cent of water.

—There was a public meeting at Porto Alegre some days ago for the purpose of making a comparative examination of American and domestic lard—Rio Grande being an important producer of the latter. The object was to show that the Rio Grande producers are largely adulterating the national product with water. The examination showed the American brands and one Rio Grande brand (Apollon of Schmitt & Co.) to be free from water, while all the other Rio Grande brands, which were bought in the Rio de Janeiro market, eight in number, were adulterated, some of them having from 70 to 74 per cent of water. The opinion was expressed that Rio Grande producers must exercise more care in the preparation of this article if they wish to hold their own markets.

—The South American Electric Company, Ltd., was registered in London on the 23rd ult. with a capital of £100,000 in £10 shares. Its object is to adopt and carry into effect an agreement expressed to be made between the General Electric Company of the United States of the first part and Charles Bright of the second part, and to carry on every description of mercantile, commercial, trading and financial operations, either as principals or agents; as stock and share dealers, electricians, and electrical engineers; to employ experts for any of the purposes of the company; to undertake the office of trustee or receiver; as engineers and ironworkers, &c.; to develop the resources of such lands and estates as may from time to time be acquired by the company by planting, clearing, draining, farming, or building thereon; to construct and maintain rail and tram roads, gas, water, and electric works; to seek for and secure openings for the employment of capital in any part of the world. Its programme seems very large and indefinite for a capital of £100,000.

—A partner of the celebrated mustard manufacturing firm, the late Mr. J. J. Colman, has directed his executors to provide £2,000 a year for a term of twenty years from the date of his death to be applied for the benefit of such of the employees or ex-employees of the firm of Messrs. J. and J. Colman, or the widows of such employees or ex-employees, as by reason of ill-health, sickness, age, or infirmity shall in the opinion of the executors stand most in need of the same. A preference is to be given to such persons, or their widows, as have spent their lifetime in the employment of the firm. *Appropos* of the Colmans, the partner whose munificent bequest has just been notified, some years ago, at a banquet given by the firm to friends and employees, told a story which carried with it a moral for people who neglect to advertise. The firm had spent large sums in advertising; their business had increased enormously in consequence; so much so, in fact, that they and their manufacture were known the wide world over. So they argued that there was no longer any need to advertise, and they could save the money expended in this manner. They resolved to make the experiment and to continue it for a year. They did so and at the year's end they found that their sales had fallen off 60 per cent! The experience thus acquired was not thrown away. They availed themselves to a larger extent than ever of advertising, and they had the satisfaction of seeing their business and their wealth steadily increase year by year. So it is all the world over. In the race for trade the steady and persistent advertisers "take the cake," whilst the tradesmen who neglect to advertise are always distanced in the race and in the majority of cases succumb altogether. The history of South America abounds in examples of these two kinds.

—The directors of the Faria Gold Mining of Brazil, in their report for the year ended June 30 last, say that in the last annual report it was stated that some additional capital would be required to complete the work of sinking the shaft to the required depth and for driving the first level to the ore body, and it was proposed to provide this money by the issue of £20,000 of debentures. These debentures were offered to the shareholders, but as the amount subscribed was not considered to be sufficient it was decided to reconstruct the company on a basis of giving one share in the new company credited with 14s. paid for each share in the old company. The resolutions to carry this scheme into effect were duly passed and confirmed at extraordinary general meetings held on January 21st and February 9, 1898.

The present company was registered on February 10, and the whole of the shares were allotted on or before April 1. The superintendent's report describes in detail the work done and the difficulties that have been met with and overcome by the staff at the mine. Had it not been for these difficulties the superintendent states that "we should have been ready to start milling by the end of October." Very soon after the first level was started from the bottom of shaft to the lode, the water increased to such an extent as to almost overpower the large pump, which had been recently fitted up. It therefore became necessary to install another 12-in. pump and to drive wedges into the fissures in the rock to reduce the flow of water. These two pumps soon overcame the difficulty, and one pump is now found sufficient to keep the mine drained. Since then trouble has arisen through outbursts of gas, which prevented the men working in the mine for some days; but this also has been overcome, and the lode was intersected and driven through in September. It was found to be 5 metres wide, with an average value of 20 grammes per ton, which is 4 grammes richer than the original estimate. The width is less than was expected; but the superintendent states, no doubt a greater width will be developed by drifts along the lode, which will be started immediately.

FINANCIAL NOTES

—The *Commercio de S. Paulo*, in its issue of the 22nd inst., says that it is almost certain that the negotiations for a loan of £1,000,000 for the state government of S. Paulo have been unsuccessful.

—The period for exchanging without discount the Treasury notes of 500, 5th estampa, of 200 and 50, 6th estampa, and of 20, 7th estampa, has been extended to March 31st next. The notes of the several banks of emission, viz. *Credito Popular*, *Emissor do Norte*, *Estados Unidos do Brazil*, *Emissor da Bahia*, *Emissor de Pernambuco*, *Emissor do Sul*, *União de São Paulo*, *Nacional do Brazil*, *Banco do Brazil* (new emission), *República dos Estados Unidos do Brazil*, and *República do Brazil*, have also had their period of exchange without discount extended to 30th June next.

—The state government of Amazonas seems to be industriously engaged in the congenial task of spending the surplus. In the last seven months it has squandered, according to a *Mandão* journal, no less than £1,135,675, not including in this sum the ordinary expenses of the state. In taking over the electric light and port improvement contracts, it spent £570,000. Two useless condemned vessels cost it 295,000, and unnecessary excavations 660,000. It paid 50,000 for 1,000 copies of *Barão de Sant'Anna Nery's* book. Needless repairs made without calling for tenders on the *Itacumã* have consumed 680,000 more. The item of telegrams amounts to 26,000, and 16 other items complete the total amount of useless expenditure.

—Mr. John Frick, who is well known in Brazil through his connection with numerous public works in that country as engineer and concessionaire, has just sent us a work entitled "The Vassalage of South America," which deals with the unfortunate position of many of the States on that Continent, who, by their extensive borrowings, have actually, he says, become slaves to the lenders. Although bearing an English name, Mr. Frick is, we believe, a native of Brazil, which accounts for the peculiarly quaint nature of the language in which this book is written. Of course, there is much truth in what he says about the various countries having been rendered liable for far greater amounts than they ever received. It is notorious that they were subjected to ruinous fleecing in many instances, and he is right as to their utter inability even to redeem their debts in only too many cases. Mr. Frick has elaborated a scheme for a great South American Finance Union, with a capital of £200,000,000, to take charge of all South American debts, and also of the currencies of the various countries. The manner in which he proposes that this should be worked out is too elaborate to be dealt with here, but the book may be interesting to many bondholders and financiers. —*S. American Journal*, Nov. 5.

COMMERCIAL.

Rio de Janeiro, Dec. 27th 1898	
Par value of the Brazilian milreis (1000)	17 d.
do gold	17 d.
do of the Brazilian milreis	17 d.
in U. S. colt at \$1.86 5/8 per £	54 7/8
1 kg.	54 7/8
do \$1.86 (U. S. colt) Brazilian gold	54 7/8
do of £ 1.86 in Brazilian gold	54 7/8
Bank rate of exchange, official, on London	7 1/16 d.
10-day	7 1/16 d.
Present value of the Brazilian milreis (1000)	35 3/4
Present value of the Brazilian milreis (1000)	35 3/4
Present value of the Brazilian milreis (1000)	35 3/4
Present value of the Brazilian milreis (1000)	35 3/4
Value of \$1.86 (U. S. colt) per £	14 5/8
Value of \$1.86 (U. S. colt) per £	14 5/8
Value of \$1.86 (U. S. colt) per £	14 5/8
Value of \$1.86 (U. S. colt) per £	14 5/8

EXCHANGE.

Dec. 19.—The Banco Nacional kept an official rate of 7 1/16 d. on London all day. The other banks put out 7 1/16 d., and this rate retained throughout, with the exception of the London & River Plate Bank which altered its rate to 7 1/16 d., during the afternoon. The market opened uncertain, the banks drawing at 7 1/16 d. against private paper at 7 1/16 d. A demand settling at 7 1/16 d. for private paper for money, 7 1/16 d. became the rate for business and the banks weakened, drawing only at 7 1/16 d. The rate put out by the London & River Plate Bank, and then private paper was disposed of at 7 1/16 d. The demand crasing at such low rates, the banks became more animated and drew at 7 1/16 d., but refusing to buy private paper under 7 1/16 d., at which rates the day closed with the market sustained. The business of the day was of little importance in amount, but the demand was active. The official value of the paper milreis ranged from 29 to 35 3/4 reis gold.

Dec. 20.—The market was weak and uncertain all day. The Banco Nacional put out and nominally kept all day a rate of 7 1/16 d., but the foreign banks which opened with 7 1/16 d., lowered that rate to 7 1/16 d., and the British Bank late in the afternoon put out 7 1/16 d. The weakness at opening time was no overdone at any period of the business hours. During the morning the banks drew a few bills at 7 1/16 d., and managed to buy private paper at 7 1/16 d. but the strong demand at these rates caused the banks to weaken until bills were quoted at 7 1/16 d. and private paper was selling at 7 1/16 d. to the banks and at 7 1/16 d. outside. The amount of money that was being offered caused much of the hesitancy on the part of the banks as it was doubtful from what part of the country it came. A fair amount of business was done. The official value of the paper milreis was from 25 to 29 1/2 reis gold.

Dec. 21.—The official rate was 7 1/16 d. on London in all the banks throughout the day, with the exception of the Banco Nacional which put out and maintained 7 1/16 d. when the market opened, banks bills were quoted at 7 1/16 d. on conditions, and private paper was sold for money at 7 1/16 d. but with limited movement. Soon afterwards bank bills were drawn only at the official rate against private paper at 7 1/16 d. The holders of private paper making few offers at the last mentioned rate, the banks became firmer and drew at 7 1/16 d. about 2 o'clock against private paper on time at 7 1/16 d. The firmness was only apparent, as in the succeeding hours the rates rapidly declined until at closing time bank bills were quoted at 7 1/16 d. and 7 1/16 d., and private paper at 7 1/16 d. and 7 1/16 d. The official value of the paper milreis was 25 and 29 1/2 reis gold during the day.

Dec. 22.—The Banco Nacional opened with a rate of 7 1/16 d. on London, which it altered in the course of the day to 7 1/16 d. The *Brasilianische Bank* nominally sustained a rate of 7 1/16 d. throughout the day. The other foreign banks first posted 7 1/16 d. but changed the rate later on to 7 1/16 d. The first transactions of the day were said to be at 7 1/16 d. for bank bills against 7 1/16 d. for private paper. A decline on the part of the banks soon set in, and bank bills were drawn only by some banks at 7 1/16 d. Private paper was quoted at 7 1/16 d. to the banks, and outside buyers were found at 7 1/16 d. for mutually at the end of January. These prices brought in offers of private paper, which caused the banks to become firmer and to draw at a better rate, so that at closing time the banks were drawing with relative freedom at 7 1/16 d. against private paper at 7 1/16 d. for prompt. An average day's business was done, a large part being for outside markets. The official value of the milreis was from 25 to 29 1/2 reis gold.

Dec. 23.—The first general official rate of the day was 7 1/16 d. on London but in the course of the morning 7 1/16 d. was adopted as the general rate. During the morning the banks drew at 7 1/16 d. and as there were few offers of private paper at 7 1/16 d., the banks became firmer. The drawing rate rising to 7 1/16 d., the holders of private paper followed the rise and sold at 7 1/16 d. and 7 1/16 d. Owing to disappointing news from Santos, the bank rate rose, but in the afternoon private paper was 7 1/16 d. and the closing prices were bank bills at 7 1/16 d., and private paper at 7 1/16 d. The official value of the milreis during the day was from 25 to 29 1/2 reis gold.

Dec. 24.—The Banco Nacional posted and kept an official rate of 7 1/16 d. The *Banque Française* and the *Brasilianische Bank* kept 7 1/16 d., but the English banks adopted 7 1/16 d. The market opened with the banks drawing at 7 1/16 d., but not with any freedom against private paper at 7 1/16 d. The demand from the S. Paulo markets produced a fall in rates which went on until bank bills were sold for money at 7 1/16 d., and one bank at least bought private paper at 7 1/16 d. Without increased movement and with a falling off in demand, the rates rose slightly during the last hours and closed with the banks drawing freely at 7 1/16 d., and with reserve at 7 1/16 d. while private paper was quoted at 7 1/16 d. The official value of the paper milreis was from 25 to 29 1/2 reis gold.

The rates of the day as compared with the corresponding rates of the previous year were as follows:

	1898	1897
London, per milreis	7 1/16 d.	7 1/16 d.
Paris, per franc	18 1/2	18 1/2
Hamburg, per mark	18 1/2	18 1/2
Italy, per lira	18 1/2	18 1/2
New York, per dollar	67 1/2	67 1/2

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 27th December, 1898.

EXPORTS.

Coffee.—The declared business of the week last consisted of 75,000 bags sold, against entries of 32,000 bags and shipments of 20,000 bags. In the foreign markets, 10,000 bags were sold in New York, 50,000 in Harre, 24,000 in Hamburg, and 25,000 in London, making a total of 227,000 bags against 150,000 bags in the preceding week. The local market opened on Monday without animation and with very few lots offered for sale. The small transactions between factors and packers were realised at bases which ranged from 1500 to 1550 per arroba for No. 7, 1400 for the market became brisker in the afternoon with the decline in the rate of exchange, and the shippers put in an active demand, and brought up 25,000 bags at varying rates which averaged from 1500 to 1550 for No. 7 type, and at that average the market closed sustained. In Santos the market closed firm with good average selling at 1550 per kilo. All the foreign markets reported small rises of no significance. On Tuesday the Rio market opened firm with a good demand on the part of the packers who did business with the factorial prices which ranged from 1500 to 1550 per arroba for No. 7. The uncertainty of the money market also encouraged the shippers who made some purchases on a base of 1500 for No. 7, but the rates selling up, the rest of the 20,000 bags sold during the day were disposed of at 1550, at which price the market closed firm and with every probability of a rise. The Santos market slightly fell in the improvement where 7500 was the price for good average per kilo. Rises of small value were also reported from the foreign markets. The market here on Wednesday was very firm with the factors asking and in many cases obtaining 1550 per arroba for type No. 7 from the packers. The rise was occasioned by the increase in the rate of exchange, and the shippers did not care to pay the high prices asked, in consequence, by the packers. The prices offered by the shippers in the morning were on an average 1500 per arroba for No. 7 type, but at that average no sellers were to be found, and the 15,000 bags declared sold at night were disposed of at rates from 1500 to 1550 per arroba, and the market closed firm with business in treaty from 1500 to 1550 for No. 7. The Santos market was firm with good average selling at 1550 per kilo. There was no news of interest from abroad. The rate of exchange declining again on Thursday the Rio market at opening time found the factors firm and asking high rates. The packers managed to do business with them at rates which ran from 1550 to 1550 per arroba for No. 7 type. The shippers in part made an active demand, owing to the possible continued firmness of the market and brought up about 25,000 bags at prices from 1500 to 1550 for No. 7 type and the market closed firm at the latter rate, but without much demand in the last hour Santos market reported 1550 as the ruling rate for good average per kilo with a firm market. The foreign markets telegraphed prices sustained. Friday's market here continued firm, and the negotiations between packers and factors were done at 1550 to 1550 per arroba for No. 7 type. Between packers and shippers about 15,000 bags changed hands from 1550 to 1550, but the purchases were all made for the American market as the European shippers did not put in an appearance. In Santos, 1550 was the ruling price per kilo of good average. Slight fluctuations of no significance were reported from the foreign markets. On Saturday owing to the continued influence of large entries and unfavourable news from foreign markets, the market was by no means so firm as on the preceding days. The transactions between factors and packers were of small importance and were done from 1500 to 1550. The shippers kept aloof during the morning, but appeared in the afternoon and made offers from 1500 to 1550 to sell the sellers as no basis was made. In Santos good average preserved its price at 1550 per kilo. The foreign markets as before mentioned reported falls and little business doing.

The shipments since our last report have been:

	23,572 bags for the United States
3,014	" " Europe
315	" " Cape of Good Hope
1,434	" " Consulate
35,335	bags.

The following ships sailed with coffee last week:

United States:	bags
Dec. 17 New York Belg. str. <i>Coleridge</i>	28,542
Europe:	
Dec. 17 Constantinople elev. R. str. <i>Attila di M.</i>	675
21 Constantinople elev. R. str. <i>Santon</i>	675
24 Hamburg Germ. str. <i>Antonia</i>	300
Cape:	
Dec. 17 Cape Town Str. bk. <i>de Kruider</i>	550
Elsewhere:	
Dec. 20 River Plate Fr. str. <i>Portugal</i>	315
Consulate	1,377

The receipts for the past week were 57,304 bags, against 32,572 bags for the previous week, and 34,000 bags for the week before.

Brokers' quotations, according to New-York types were the following:

No. 6.	Dec. 24	Dec. 17
7...	13,000	12,000
8...	12,000	11,000
9...	12,000	11,000

The stock in all hands was estimated this morning at 254,742 bags, against 224,624 bags a week ago. The Santos stock is reported at 201,500 bags.

Stocks and Bonds and Joint Stock Companies --- December 26th

Emission	Circulation	Public Funds	Nominal Value	Last Quotation				
359,438,806\$ 104,987,000	252,137,500\$ 104,556,000	Stock 5% currency (apollon)	1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$	855,000—				
		Bonds of 1897 6%	1,000	860,000— 868,000				
		do 1897 6%	1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$	945,000— 1,008,000				
	124,555,000	Bonds 4%	1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$	— 1,050,000				
116,600	119,630	Bonds 4%	1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$	— 1,450,000				
30,000,000	11,554,500	Gold Loan, 1888, 6%	1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$	— 1,400,000				
51,885,000	24,673,000	do do 1879 6%	1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$	— 1,400,000				
109,054,000	18,350,000	do do 1889 4%	1,000	— 1,400,000				
17,500,000	17,500,000	State of Espirito Santo	1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$	— 800,000				
11,709,000	11,709,000	do of Minas Geraes 5%	1,000	850,000—				
5,000,000	4,338,200	do idem 5%	1,000	— 400,000				
65,000,000	65,000,000	do of Rio de Janeiro 5%	1,000	920,000—				
600,000	500,000	do of Parahyba 6%	1,000	— 400,000				
25,000,000	23,613,200	do of Pernambuco 5%	1,000	— 400,000				
2,500,000	2,500,000	Municipal Loan, City of Rio de Janeiro 6%	1,000	151,000— 157,000				
400,000	400,000	do do do São Paulo 7%	1,000	183,000—				
		do do do Petropolis 7%	1,000	—				
		do do do Alem Parahyba 7%	1,000	—				
Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Banks	Paid	Reserve Fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
20,000,000\$	100,000	94,900	200\$	Commercial do Rio de Janeiro	200\$	4,000,000\$	8/00, July 18/8	115,000— 220,000
16,000,000	80,000	50,000	200	Commercio	200	3,330,000	8 1/2, July 18/8	210,000— 87,000
24,000,000	400,000	200,000	200	do 2nd series	200	1,615,000	4/00, Aug. 18/92	11,250— 11,300
16,000,000	80,000	77,766 2/3	200	Construtor do Brazil	200	1,700,000	2/00, Jan. 18/6	5,000— 12,000
8,000,000	40,000	all	200	Credito Movel	200	80,000	12 1/2, ditto 18/92	—
5,000,000	25,000	all	200	Credito Real do Brazil	200	80,000	12 1/2, ditto 18/92	—
7,500,000	15,000	all	50	Depositos e Descontos	50	100,000	1/00, July 18/8	90,000—
8,000,000	40,000	all	200	Fincancieras Publicas	50	69,910	2/00, ditto 18/8	25,000—
10,000,000	50,000	all	200	Hypothecario do Brazil	100	212,500	4/00, ditto 18/8	— 57,000
5,000,000	25,000	all	200	Lavoura e Comercio	50	95,308	4/00, ditto 18/8	107,000—
5,000,000	25,000	all	200	Nacional Brasileiro	100	3,000	4/00, ditto 18/8	175,000— 176,000
107,381,500	536,913	all	200	Republica do Brazil	200	17,300,000	6 1/2, ditto 18/8	100,000—
100,000,000	500,000	all	200	Rio e Matto Grosso	200	33,000	4/00, ditto 18/8	12,000—
20,000,000	100,000	all	200	do 2nd series	40	—	9 1/2, ditto 18/8	— 255,000
20,000,000	100,000	all	200	Kanal e Hypothecario	200	7,479,101	1/00, July 18/8	120,000—
20,000,000	100,000	all	200	Commercial da Bahia	100	2,185,136	11 1/2, July 18/8	—
10,000,000	50,000	all	200	Com. e Industria de S. Paulo	100	6,000,000	12 1/2, July 18/8	—
7,000,000	35,000	all	200	Credito Real de Minas Geraes	200	271,130	12 1/2, July 18/8	200,000—
7,500,000	37,500	14,075	200	Credito Real de S. Paulo	200	1,026,703	10 1/2, ditto 18/8	— 135,000
—	—	10,000	200	do 2nd series	40	—	ditto	12,000—
—	—	12,500	200	do commercial section	40	—	ditto	100,000— 315,000
5,000,000	25,000	all	200	Lavadores S. Paulo	50	600,000	12 1/2, July 18/8	145,000—
5,000,000	25,000	all	200	Mercantil de Santos	100	800,000	1/00, ditto 18/8	135,000—
10,000,000	50,000	25,000	200	S. Paulo	200	625,000	12 1/2, July 18/8	—
40,000,000	200,000	112,571	200	União de S. Paulo	200	629,855	6 1/2, July 18/8	—
—	—	11,250	200	do 2nd series	40	—	ditto	—
—	—	12,500	200	do commercial section	40	—	ditto	—
—	—	12,500	200	do commercial section	40	—	ditto	—
—	—	12,500	200	do commercial section	40	—	ditto	—
—	—	12,500	200	do commercial section	40	—	ditto	—
—	—	12,500	200	do commercial section	40	—	ditto	—
—	—	12,500	200	do commercial section	40	—	ditto	—
—	—	12,500	200	do commercial section	40	—	ditto	—
—	—	12,500	200	do commercial section	40	—	ditto	—
—	—	12,500	200	do commercial section	40	—	ditto	—
—	—	12,500	200	do commercial section	40	—	ditto	—
—	—	12,500	200	do commercial section	40	—	ditto	—
—	—	12,500	200	do commercial section	40	—	ditto	—
—	—	12,500	200	do commercial section	40	—	ditto	—
—	—	12,500	200	do commercial section	40	—	ditto	—
—	—	12,500	200	do commercial section	40	—	ditto	—
—	—	12,500	200	do commercial section	40	—	ditto	—
—	—	12,500	200	do commercial section	40	—	ditto	—
—	—	12,500	200	do commercial section	40	—	ditto	—
—	—	12,500	200	do commercial section	40	—	ditto	—
—	—	12,500	200	do commercial section	40	—	ditto	—
—	—	12,500	200	do commercial section	40	—	ditto	—
—	—	12,500	200	do commercial section	40	—	ditto	—
—	—	12,500	200	do commercial section	40	—	ditto	—
—	—	12,500	200	do commercial section	40	—	ditto	—
—	—	12,500	200	do commercial section	40	—	ditto	—
—	—	12,500	200	do commercial section	40	—	ditto	—
—	—	12,500	200	do commercial section	40	—	ditto	—
—	—	12,500	200	do commercial section	40	—	ditto	—
—	—	12,500	200	do commercial section	40	—	ditto	—
—	—	12,500	200	do commercial section	40	—	ditto	—
—	—	12,500	200	do commercial section	40	—	ditto	—
—	—	12,500	200	do commercial section	40	—	ditto	—
—	—	12,500	200	do commercial section	40	—	ditto	—
—	—	12,500	200	do commercial section	40	—	ditto	—
—	—	12,500	200	do commercial section	40	—	ditto	—
—	—	12,500	200	do commercial section	40	—	ditto	—
—	—	12,500	200	do commercial section	40	—	ditto	—
—	—	12,500	200	do commercial section	40	—	ditto	—
—	—	12,500	200	do commercial section	40	—	ditto	—
—	—	12,500	200	do commercial section	40	—	ditto	—
—	—	12,500	200	do commercial section	40	—	ditto	—
—	—	12,500	200	do commercial section	40	—	ditto	—
—	—	12,500	200	do commercial section	40	—	ditto	—
—	—	12,500	200	do commercial section	40	—	ditto	—
—	—	12,500	200	do commercial section	40	—	ditto	—
—	—	12,500	200	do commercial section	40	—	ditto	—
—	—	12,500	200	do commercial section	40	—	ditto	—
—	—	12,500	200	do commercial section	40	—	ditto	—
—	—	12,500	200	do commercial section	40	—	ditto	—
—	—	12,500	200	do commercial section	40	—	ditto	—
—	—	12,500	200	do commercial section	40	—	ditto	—
—	—	12,500	200	do commercial section	40	—	ditto	—
—	—	12,500	200	do commercial section	40	—	ditto	—
—	—	12,500	200	do commercial section	40	—	ditto	—
—	—	12,500	200	do commercial section	40	—	ditto	—
—	—	12,500	200	do commercial section	40	—	ditto	

CERVEJARIA BRAHMA

(Brāma Brewery)

RIO DE JANEIRO

142, RUA VISCONDE DE SAPUCAHY

Telephone No. 10,063.

FRANCISKANER BRÄU.

Beer in barrels (shoppe) and bottled.

Makes a speciality of packing in cases containing 4 dozen bottles, ready for shipment to the interior.

GEORGE MASCHKE & Co.

PROPRIETORS

To travellers on Land or Sea

* No traveller should forget to take with him a box of pills or a bottle of Tincture of Nocardia Anihara, which might come very handy in cases of sudden nausea or any other disarrangement of the stomach or intestines, so frequent during travel. This marvellous remedy is accompanied by a prospectus in three languages, viz.: Portuguese, English and French to facilitate its use among natives and foreigners. For sale at all Druggists and Chemists and at the manufacturer's depot, No. 74, Rua S. Pedro, 1st floor, Rio de Janeiro.

S. Paulo

FABBRICA STEARICA "DUMONT"

AVENIDA INTENDENCIA,
SÃO PAULO.

Manufacturers of Stearine Candles by the latest process. Also of the well known

“SABÃO OLEINA.

WARRANTED FIRE:

Offices: RUA DA QUITANDA N. 2

P. O. Box 380. Tele. address "MOBILE"

NAZARETH VELASCO & C.

MONEY CHANGERS

Importers of Sewing Machinery Bicycles, Cotton Thread, etc.

P. O. Box 150, São Paulo

Telegraphic Address, VELASCO.

Codes Used: A, B, C, and A +

33 R. RUA SÃO BENTO, 33 R

São Paulo

C. E. HAMMETT & Co.

"CASA AMERICANA"

21 A and 15 A Rua da Quitanda.

SÃO PAULO.

Importers and Manufacturers of,
ALL KINDS OF SCHOOL MATERIAL,
including

School Furniture,
Globes,
Maps,
Books,
Stationery

We import to order any American or English goods desired. We take subscriptions for any newspapers or magazines published in the United States, England, France or Germany.

VICTORIA STORE

SÃO PAULO

NEWSAGENTS, BOOKSELLERS
and COMMISSION AGENTS.

Rua de S. Bento, N. 27

Assortments of English Novels, Books, Shoes, Lincoln and Bennetts Hats, Pear's soaps, and nearly every English article of general use, on hand

Agents for Lepson's teas, and when there is always good

VICTORIA STORE

Caixa O. Sao Paulo

SUTTON & SONS

The Queen's Seedsmen, Reading, England.

VEGETABLE, FLOWER,

Grass, and Clover Seeds.

Complete Collections of Vegetable and Flower Seeds, specially arranged for Brazil, in tin boxes hermetically sealed.

Catalogues and all information will be readily supplied by the Agents,

HOPKINS, CAUSER & HOPKINS,

RUA THEOPHILO OTTONI, 73

Rio de Janeiro.

BUILT UP ON NATURE'S PLAN.

MELLIN'S FOOD

RESEMBLES MOTHER'S MILK IN COMPOSITION AND PROPERTIES, IT MAY BE GIVEN FROM BIRTH.

MELLIN'S FOOD is of the highest value for the weak and sickly babe, as well as for the strong and vigorous.

MELLIN'S FOOD is adapted for use in all climates, and for infants of all races, and may be obtained of all Dealers throughout the World.

MELLIN'S FOOD WORKS, PECKHAM, LONDON, ENG.

Agents: Messrs. CRISHLEY & Co.

67, RUA DO OUVIDOR, RIO DE JANEIRO.

ST. GEORGE'S COLLEGE

[FOR BOYS ONLY]

Quilmes, Buenos Ayres

PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE:

W. Bassett-Smith, Esq. F. H. Chevallier Boutell, Esq. C. D. Cutts, Esq.
V. Caldwell, Esq.—J. Percy Clark, Esq.
G. R. Davenport, Esq. R. J. Farran, Esq. H. G. Sketchley, Esq.
Rev. J. T. Stevenson, Rev. A. O. Tisdall.

Head Master: Rev. J. T. Stevenson

Certificated Teacher, Nine Years' experience. Member of the University of the Cape of Good Hope and of St. Augustine's College, Canterbury. First-Class Oxford and Cambridge Theological.

Assistant Master: Edward Aloysius Jones

B. A., Ph. D., Fifteen Years' experience,
Member of the University of London and of the Gregorian University of Rome.

THE SCHOOL premises are known as the "Quinta Roque" and consists of a large house standing in twenty acres five and a quarter (squares) of well-wooded grounds, situated on the Barranca, sixty feet above the level of the River Plate, from which it is distant about a mile and a quarter. The large garden and shrubbery are tastefully laid out, and well stocked with flowers, fruit, and vegetables. One of the fields is admirably adapted for athletics. There is also an asphalt Tennis-court, and covered swimming-bath about fifty feet long.

The object of the School is to afford a thoroughly good and practical education, combined with moral and religious training. No boy over thirteen years of age, or under seven, can be admitted. Boarders only are received.

The Subjects included in the course of instruction are: English in all its branches, Mathematics, Spanish, French, Latin, Drawing, Natural Science, Vocal Music and Drill, also Greek and German if required.

FEES (payable in advance), \$500 m/n. per Term. There are three Terms in a year.

A Term's notice is required before the removal of a Pupil.

No extras except for Books and for Medical attendance.

First Term begins October 1st, 1898.

Further information may be had from the Head Master, or R. J. FARRAN, Esq., Hon. Sec., 544 Calle Cangallo, Buenos Aires.

AN INSPECTION INVITED.

Ask for
"MOUNTAIN DEW"
SCOTCH WHISKY



ROBERTSON, SANDERSON & Co., Ltd.
Leith

RUBBER HAND STAMPS

Metal-Bodied Rubber Type
and patent "Air CUSHION" STAMP.
S. T. LONGSTRETH,
Office and works: 15, Travessa do Ouvidor,
1st floor.
N.B.—Special attention given to large
stamps (trade marks) and large type for
marking coffee bags.

Business Signs Engraved

CHARLES HUE

Commission Merchant and Shop Agent
Rua Fresco No. 5 & 7
P. O. Box 391. RIO DE JANEIRO.
Water-supplied on short notice Telephone 374.

A. GODFREY & C.

Stock and Share Brokers
CANADA HOUSE,
BALDWIN STREET,
BRISTOL, (England)
Telegraphic Address: "AGILE-BRISTOL."
BANKERS—National Provincial Bank of England
Limited, Bristol.
Correspondence invited from intending investors.

CYCLE EASE

Scientifically constructed of the best bicycle material by the most skilled bicycle mechanics in the finest equipped bicycle factory in the world, Monarchs run easy, ride easy give the most comfort with the least exertion.

A Monarch rider's mind is easy and undisturbed. He has no apologies to make for his wheel. He rides a thoroughbred, the King of Bicycles. He has the satisfaction and pride in knowing that his mount is standard and universally recognized as the climax of perfection in cycle manufacture. He feels safe backed up by the Monarch guarantee.

Be safe—be satisfied—ride a Monarch and keep in front.

Monarch Cycle Mfg. Co.,

Chicago, U. S. A.

Agents for Brazil:

M. M. KING & Co.

RUA DA ALFANDEGA No. 77A-79

RIO DE JANEIRO

CLEVELAND BICYCLES

MADE IN THE U.S.A.
Ladies, Gentlemen and Children
A complete stock of bicycle supplies of best American manufacture.

TIRES
LANTERNS
WRENCHES
CYCLOMETERS
BELLS
SADDLES

JAMES MITCHELL

OUVIDOR 57

RIO DE JANEIRO



THE OLDEST BRAND SHIPPED FROM SCOTLAND
IN CASE

PURE, OLD, RELIABLE.
AWARDED FIVE DIPLOMAS

SLATER, ROGER & Co., Limited.

Proprietors—GLASGOW.

Sole Agent—C. N. Lefebvre.

43, Rua da Candelaria,

Rio de Janeiro.

SEA SICKNESS

25 cases were treated on board a "Olympic" by Dr. E. M. Smith with Nectandra Amara and of these 25 cases were completely cured, and the remaining four became much better.

The illustrious naval surgeon Dr. Henri-que Moisson says: "During voyages on board of war I have had occasion to use Nectandra Amara against sea sickness and always with excellent results."

Many distressing incidents of travellers justify the results obtained by these distinguished physicians, with the Nectandra and pills of the Nectandra Amara against sea-sickness.

In order to facilitate the use of this medicine a prospectus accompanies each bottle written in the Portuguese, English and French languages.

N.B. The Nectandra Amara pills are formulated with the same doses of the Nectandra, in order that they may be sent by post all over the world with the least possible delay to supply the want of the War, Elder, and Tincture of Nectandra Amara, which are liquid and cannot, therefore, be transported by the same rapid and sure means.

For sea sickness, nausea in pregnancy, imperviousness of blood, weakness of the legs, and convalescence after long and serious illness, the milk should be ground and dissolved in a small glass of Port wine in order that they may be taken as a liquid to insure a prompt action; it also to facilitate for adults and children who cannot take dry pills, and in this case they can be dissolved in pure water if no wine is to be had.

Persons who have no connections here and who may desire to have these most useful pills can obtain them by applying direct to the proprietor who undertakes to remit orders by registered post to any part of Brazil, or abroad for the small sum of 25,000 per box, 125,000 for 5 and 205,000 for 12 boxes.

ADDRESS: Joaquim Bueno de Miranda

RUA DES. PEDRO N. 74
1st floor

Rio de Janeiro.

BRAZIL

Shipping.

Geo. R. Penton. Frank H. Norton
ESTABLISHED 1865.
THOMAS NORTON & CO.
Ship Brokers and Commission Merchants.
Old regular Line Sailing Packets to
RIO DE JANEIRO & SANTOS.
68, Broad Street. NEW YORK

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,
BREMEN.
Capital. . . 40,000,000 Marks.

Regular Lines of Steam Packets between
Bremen—United States
" " Brazil
" " River Plate
" " China, Japan
" " Australia
Departures from Rio de Janeiro on the 1st
and 15th of each month to
Bahia, Antwerp and Bremen.
Passengers and cargo for all ports of the different
lines accepted.
Passage Rates: 1st cl. 3rd cl.
Rio-Antwerp, Bremen, . . . 400 Marks £ 9.-
" " " " " " 250 " £ 7.-
For further information apply to
HERM. STOLTZ & Co., Agents,
Rua da Alfandega, No. 63 Rio de Janeiro.

Steamships.

ROYAL MAIL
STEAM PACKET COMPANY.
Under contracts with the British and Brazilian
Governments for carrying the mails.
TABLE OF DEPARTURES.
1899

Date	Steamer	Destination
1899		
Jan. 7	Severn	Bahia, Macao, Pernambuco, L. A. Southampton.
" 9	Thames	Montevideo & Buenos Ayres
" 9	Elbro	Montevideo, Buenos Ayres via Santos
" 28	Nile	Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Vigo, Cherbourg and Southampton.

This Company will have steamers from and to
England three times a month.
Insurance on freight shipped on these steamers can
be taken out at the Agency.
For freight, passages and other information apply
at No. 2, Rua General Camara, 1st floor.
H. Savile,
Acting Superintendent.

**LIVERPOOL, BRAZIL, AND
RIVER PLATE STEAMERS.****LAMPORT & HOLT LINE**

PASSENGER SERVICE FOR NEW YORK
Buffon, Coleridge, Gallico, Hevelius,
and Wordsworth.

"HEVELIUS"

sails for
BAHIA and PERNAMBUCO
New York
on the 31st inst.

Taking 1st and 3rd class passengers at moderate
rates.

Surgeon and Stewardess carried.

The voyage is much quicker than by way of England
and without the inconvenience of transfer.

Weekly cargo steamers for NEW YORK.

For freight apply to the Broker
Wm. R. McNiven,
60, Rua 1.º de Março.

For passages and further information apply to the
Agents: **NORTON, MEGAW & Co. Ltd.**
58, Rua 1.º de Março

PACIFIC STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY
ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
DEPARTURES for LIVERPOOL.

Oravia, Jan. 3rd
Orellana, " 17th
These popular steamers are fitted with the electric
light and all modern conveniences. Cuisine of highest
order.

For freight apply to F. D. Machado, . . .
No. 4, Rua S. Pedro;
and for passages and other information to
Wilson Sons & Co., Ltd., Agents,
No. 7, Rua São Pedro.

LEA & PERRINS'

OBSERVE THAT THE
SIGNATURE

Lea & Perrins IS NOW
PRINTED
IN BLUE INK
DIAGONALLY ACROSS THE
OUTSIDE WRAPPER

of every Bottle of the
ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

Sold Wholesale by the Proprietors,
Worcester;
Crosse & Blackwell, Ltd., London;
and Export Oilmen generally.

RETAIL EVERYWHERE.

SAUCE.**COMMERCIAL PRINTING**

OF EVERY KIND AND DESCRIPTION AT
No. 79, Sete de Setembro
1st floor.

**LUBRICATING OILS**

for Cylinders, Valves, Locomotives, Looms,
Spindles, Coffee and Sugar machinery, Dy-
namos, and all classes of Machinery.
Every Tin and case, in addition to the
registered trade mark Valvoline, bears the
name of the makers

LEONARD & ELLIS, New York.

Sole Agents for Brazil:

KING, FERREIRA & Co.

11, RUA 1.º DE MARÇO, Rio de Janeiro.

11, RUA DA QUITANDA, São Paulo.

HAND BOOK OF RIO DE JANEIRO

A SECOND EDITION of this useful guide book is now
in course of revision and will be published at the ear-
liest date possible. It will be considerably improved
and enlarged. A few good advertisements will be
received. For terms and other information apply to
the Editor of *The Rio News*.

REUTER'S - FINANZ - CHRONIK.

Subscriptions for this important financial organ
published in London, will be received at this office.

Subscription, 200. per annum

FANCY-WORK REPOSITORIES

202, RUA DO CATTETE, 1st floor,

CLOSE TO LARGO DO MACHADO.

117, AVENIDA 15 DE NOVEMBRO,

Petropolis.

Large assortment of Embroidery, Silks, Transfer
patterns, Fancy-work and many other articles for
Ladies use.

Companhia Nacional de Navegação Costeira.

Weekly Passenger service between Rio de
Janeiro and Porto Alegre, calling at Para-
naguá, Desterro, Rio Grande and Pelotas.
Sailings every Saturday at 1 p. m. in-
variably.

The Steamer

ITAITUBA

will sail for

Paranaguá, Desterro, Rio Grande, Pelotas
and Porto Alegre,

Saturday 31st inst.

Freight and parcels received through the
Tráfico S. VINO until the 30th inst.

Valuables at the office, on the day of
sailing, till 2 p. m.

No encomendas of any description will be received at the Company's offices.

For passages and information apply to the office of

LAGE IRMÃOS,
Rua do Hospício, 9.

CRASHLEY & Co.,

Newspapers and Booksellers

Subscriptions received for all the leading English
and American newspapers and periodicals.

Agents for

A large assortment of English novels, American and
Tancham's Editions, constantly on hand.

Views of Rio and neighbourhood.

Orders received for Scientific and other books.

Old Brazilian stamps bought.

Collections of stamps purchased.

Sole agents for Rio de Janeiro of Cerebos Salt.

Agents for Longstaff's Rubber Stamps.

Atkinson's Perfumery and Pear's Soap.

Vendors of the GENEINE world renowned

Crab Apple Blossoms & Lavender Salts

of THE CROWN PERFUMERY CO., LONDON.

No. 67, Rua do Ouvidor.

FINE ENGLISH TAILORING,

J. W. SPRENGER.

40, Rua do Alameda, 40
1st floor,

RIO DE JANEIRO

English and Scotch Cloths.

CHRISTMAS BOXES.

If you want to give your friend a Xmas box,

If you want to give your broker a Xmas box,

If you want to give your best customer a Xmas box,

Send him a Case of Clos St. Charles, the
best Bordeaux Wine in the market to be
had from

Crashley's
Ouvidor, 67.

C. N. Lefebvre
Candelaria 23.

NECTANDRA AMARA

The discovery of this wonderful product
of the Brazilian flora has furnished a
powerful and efficacious remedy not only
for sea-sickness, but also for the nausea
felt in pregnancy and that which results
from the motion of the train on railways,
as well as for such diseases of the stomach
and bowels as require a good tonic, car-
minative, diuretic or regulator for promot-
ing menstruation.

The Nectandra Amara Pills are prepared
with all scientific precautions for their
perfect preservation and are put up in
strong boxes, so that they may be forward-
ed by post in filling orders from all parts
of the world. They are accompanied
with printed directions in three languages
—Portuguese, English and French—so that
their therapeutic effects and the manner
of taking them may be readily understood.
All orders addressed to the manufacturer,
accompanied by the money and the post-
office address of the applicant, will be
promptly filled and the pills will be for-
warded, registered by post, at the follow-
ing rates:—Per single box, £2500; per
half dozen boxes, £2500; per dozen boxes
£20500.

Address of manufacturer:—Jonquim Bu-
eno de Miranda, Rua de S. Pedro, N. 73
1.º andar, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

THE RIO NEWS.

This paper is now in its 24th year, having originally
been published as *The South American Mail* and *The*
British and American Mail. It assumed its present
title at the beginning of April, 1875, when it was pub-
lished three times a month. From a tri-monthly it has
been changed to a weekly publication, and from four
pages it has been increased to twelve.

As an advertising medium *The News* occupies an
exceptionally advantageous position. It circulates
widely throughout Brazil, and also in Europe and the
United States. Its subscribers are principally business
men interested in Brazilian trade, industries and in-
vestments. No other periodical, even with much
larger circulation, can offer better inducements to ad-
vertisers who seek the attention of these classes.

All communications should be addressed to the
Editor and Publisher, Caixa do Correio, 255, Rio de
Janeiro.